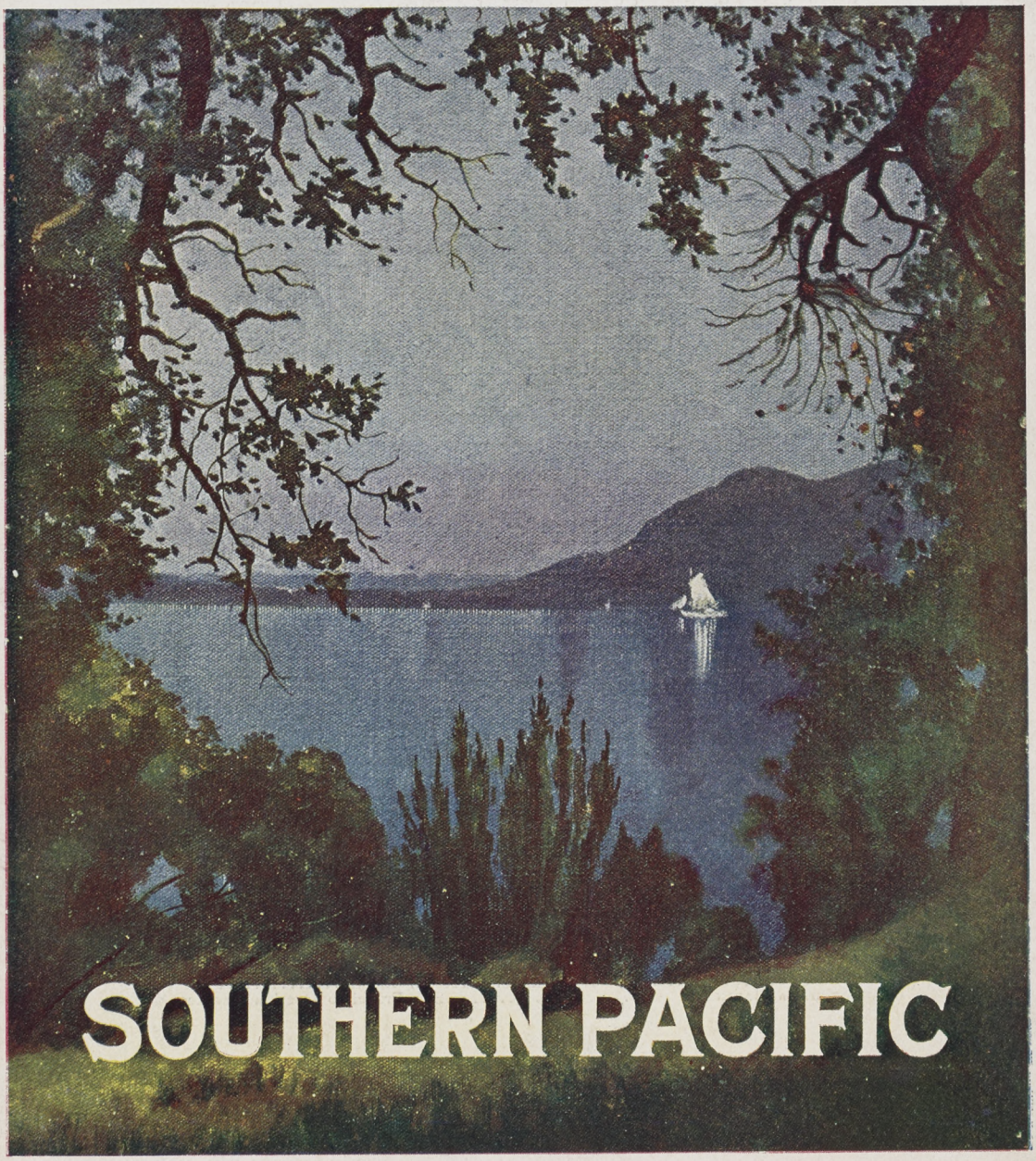
NORTH BAY COUNTIES



SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Clear Lake and Mount Konocti, Lake County, from Rodman's Point

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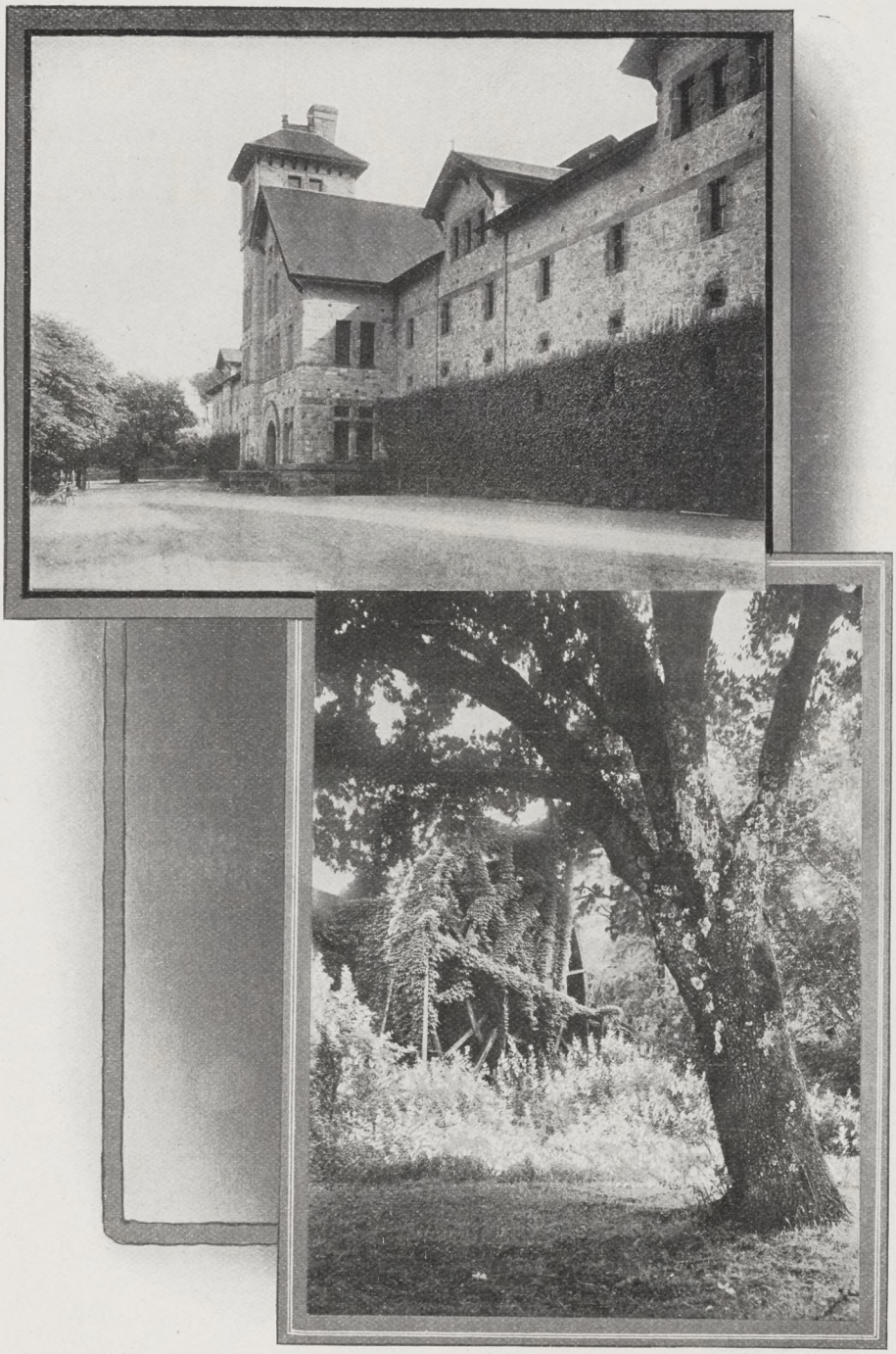
NORTH BAY COUNTIES

CALIFORNIA

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
FLOOD BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO
1909



Buildings of the California Wine Association at Napa—An old water wheel at St. Helena

North Bay Counties

Foreword

California Lands for Wealth

N the westward advance of the great army of exploitation, California, with a range of climate and soil, a topography of mountain and valley and sea coast more varied than any of her sister states; has naturally received the lion's share of attention. The transition periods have been rapidly passed. The Mexican-Spanish occupation disappeared before the vigorous onrush of Anglo-Saxon migration. Mining gave way, as the more easily won treasures of the mountain were ravished, to stock-raising, that to grain, it in turn yielding inevitably to diversified and intensified industries of agriculture and horticulture.

A wonderful variety of products belonging both to the temperate and semi-tropical zones poured forth into American and further-afield markets from California. The rich valleys were developed with the fertile foothill lands and the smaller vales that yielded great variety of fruits. Up where they ran the wildest, rivers were bridled and their waters spread like magic wands of silver across lands whose richness was only awaiting opportunity, transmuting the solitary wastes of deserts into gardens of industry.

The scenic wonders of the State, in mountain fastness, amid primeval redwoods or by the smiling shores, its wealth of healing waters, the wild things of fur and feather brought another and constantly increasing army of migrants on health and pleasure bent.

Yet withal so vast the area, so great the resources, so intensified the fruitfulness of the soil, that the persistent energy of development that, growing with the years, exploiting the State, has, while a strong factor in producing foodstuffs for the world; barely touched the wonderful western empire of California.

Much of it is practically unknown, most of it undeveloped, even where the region has shown itself of great richness. There is so much room for all, such diversity of choice that the chief difficulty of settler, tourist or healthseeker is selection amid such bewildering promise and variety.

Such a section, sufficiently exploited to show its numerous advantages of favoring climate, rich soil, accessibility to market, scenic beauty, valuable mineral springs, but with its resources barely hinted at as yet, its acreage largely vacant; is that incorporated in this booklet under the title "North Bay Counties." What is in California known as the North of San Francisco Bay district, comprises the five counties of Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Lake and Napa, ten thousand square miles of territory; three of the counties, Marin, Sonoma and Mendocino, having a coast line of about two hundred miles washed by the warm Japanese current while all five are freshened by the ocean breezes. In them

California Fruit for Health

California Lands for Wealth

everything grown in California may be found though certain resources have been more highly developed than others. The dairying interests of the section are the largest in the State, the poultry industry is probably the greatest center of its kind in America, perhaps the world. The wines of Sonoma and Napa counties are as widely known today as the vintages of France. Here is one of the biggest berry districts of the State, while its greatest redwood lumber section ranges through these counties. State Boards have reported Napa County as the ideal site for a sanitarium, and there is no more natural place for convalescence and restoration of health than in northern Napa and Sonoma and amid the wondrous medicinal springs of Lake County, the Switzerland of America.

Scenically the section is hard to excel. Northward along the coast is a belt of those mysterious trees, the Sequoias, that antedate the history of man. Here are living redwoods of vast girth, often fourteen feet in diameter and three hundred in height, that saw the dawning of the glacial era, through whose groves the mastodon and the sabre-toothed tiger roamed. Fir and pine help to clothe the mountains which top the rolling, vine-clad, orchard-set hills. In Marin County, the land of the Tamal Indians, whose history may be guessed at by the learned in their midden heaps, sits Mount Tamalpais serenely, center of a hundred delightful vales and canyons. Up its woody slopes, past the Muir Redwoods given to the nation by William Kent—a park primeval,—runs the crookedest railway in the world, twisting and looping on to the summit whence radiates a panorama of unique beauty, across the wooded hills and gleaming bay to the proud cities of Oakland and San Francisco. Many are the undiscovered beauties of Marin for the nature lover, sportsman and artist. Lake County suggests its beauty of embattled mountains and crystal lakes in the title. Here encircled by a mountain wall, within a hundred miles of San Francisco, lies a new Switzerland exempt from extremes of cold and heat and fog. Here lie crystal lakes framed in emerald hills, while back of them rise snow-capped peaks of higher mountains and in the foreground the golden globes of orange groves suggest Lake Como and the lines of Claude Melnotte.

Napa County has been likened to the Valley of the Shenandoah with its ever changing panorama of fertile valley and picturesque mountain. Here too, surrounded by boiling springs, is the verge of a petrified forest, the largest and most interesting known and of which the main portion lies across the Sonoma County line. Here, neglected, lies a wonder of the world, giant tree trunks, that would seem to have been progenitors of the present redwoods, themselves thousands of years old, turned to stone. Through Sonoma County runs the picturesque Russian River, hill set, tree bordered, winding through the vineyards. Mendocino, stern and wild, is almost a *terra incognita* save to hardy hunters, prospectors and lumbermen. The steep sea cliffs are heavily fringed with dense redwood forests and from its northern recesses come tales of vast beds of minerals. Amid its rocky hills are hidden many charming valleys in some of which are the families of pioneers who crossed the plains and who, after finding these pleasant harborages, live content in a western land that is still primeval, who know not the honk of an automobile and many of whom have never seen a locomotive.

California Fruit for Health

The whole section, rock-ribbed and forested, watered by rivers, lakes and myriad springs, is pocketed with rich valleys where are sufficient stretches of level ground to produce millions of annual income, while on the lesser hillsides

vines and fruit trees of every variety flourish. The land has been sleeping, like the princess in the fairy tale, and the energetic awakener will find a rich reward awaiting.

California Lands for Wealth

Transportation

The North Bay Counties are already provided with railroads and transportation facilities and there are many projected extensions. The map on page 28 will act as a reference to this heading. Napa County is served by the lines of the Southern Pacific, reached from San Francisco via Oakland and Vallejo to Calistoga. A branch also runs to Santa Rosa, and the Napa Valley is reached by Southern Pacific through trains over the line of the Northwestern Pacific via Tiburon. The main line of the Northwestern runs from Tiburon to Sherwood, a little beyond the northern limit of the map, which does not include all of Mendocino. There are branches to Guerneville, Sebastopol and Glen Ellen and a line from Sausalito to Cazadero. From Sherwood horse and motor stages run to Humboldt County and connect with the railroad to Eureka. The contemplated projections will cover this latter gap and before long through trains will run from San Francisco to Eureka. A road is building from Healdsburg to Albion on the coast. Three lines, steam of broad and narrow gauge and electric, are projected for Lake County.

Electric lines connect Petaluma with Sebastopol and Santa Rosa, also Vallejo with Napa and St. Helena. Stage and automobile facilities are plentifully connected with the railroads at various points leading to the summer resorts and mineral springs of Lake, Sonoma and Mendocino counties. A stage connects Sherwood with Alpine in junction with a short railroad to Fort Bragg and the coast.

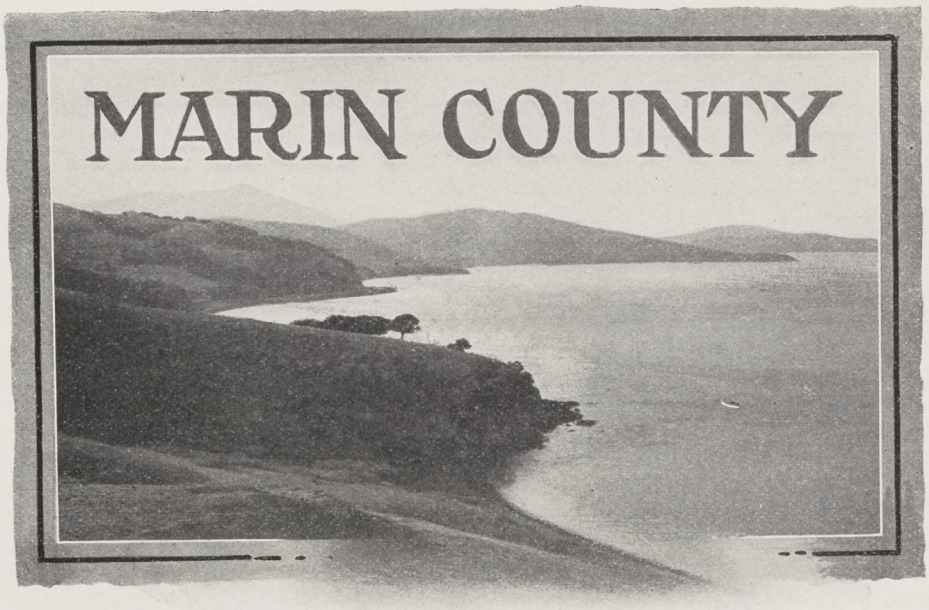
An automobile trip from San Francisco to Lake County is becoming daily a more popular outing. The route via Sausalito or Tiburon runs from San Rafael through the beautiful hills of Marin County to Petaluma and Santa Rosa, home of the horticultural "wizard," Luther Burbank, whose selection of this section as the best place for his experiments should be a prime endorsement of its merits. Towards Healdsburg, in close touch with the Russian River, the well-kept vines and orderly settlement of the Italian-Swiss Colony near Cloverdale prove an interesting feature. Up through Mendocino County and over the mountain toll-road from Pieta, Highland Springs is reached and the road runs through fertile valleys and by beautiful Clear Lake to Lakeport, from where can be reached Blue Lakes and many resorts that have sprung up about the mineral and medicinal springs.

From Pieta also, following the Russian River to Ukiah, up the mountain grades the motorist may go to Willits. Napa County is full of good and level roads with pleasant places to visit. In Sonoma County a "Good Roads" Club has been organized through motoring interest.

Referring once more to the map, page 28, it will be found convenient, before taking the counties in detail, to handle them in the natural sequence of their proximity to San Francisco, the nearness of which as a great market means much for the incipient prosperity of the North Bay Counties.

California Fruit for Health

MARIN COUNTY



Lime Point, San Francisco Bay

THE history of Marin County dates from the "safe harborage" found by Sir Francis Drake when on June 17th, 1579, he anchored in the bight behind the headlands of Point Reyes, repairing and provisioning his fleet, then on a round-the-world voyage, as duly set down by the fearless navigator in the log of his ship, the "Golden Hind". The Indians honored the visit by gifts from their stores and on July 22nd the fleet of tiny tonnage sailed from "Drake's Bay". In January, 1603, General Sebastian Viscanio, exploring Upper California by order of his sovereign, Philip III of Spain, after locating the bays of San Diego and Monterey, anchored behind a promontory he loyally named *Punta de los Reyes.* For two centuries Russian and Spanish navigators charted the waters of Marin and Sonoma counties, establishing there fortified settlements and the Spaniards later, peaceful missions. Early in the history of San Francisco the buildings of the Mission and Presidio of San Francisco (1775) were constructed from timbers floated across the bay from the redwood forests of Marin. In 1817 the Mission of San Rafael—called then a "Sanitarium"—was established by the Franciscans as a hospital and rest-house, an early tribute to the salubrity of the climate.

Marin is the most southerly of the counties comprising the North Bay section and lies between the Pacific Ocean and the landlocked bays of San Francisco and San Pablo, its coast line reaching from the Golden Gate to Bodega Bay. Although small in area it has extensive water frontage, forming a peninsula of irregular shore lines. Its area includes Angel Island, Marin Islands, and some other small islands off its eastern or bay shore. Its total area is 516 square miles, or 330,240 acres.

A spur of the Coast Range Mountains extends through the length of the county, creating a surface uneven and in places rugged. Much of this is diversified with beautiful valleys set among ranges of grassy hills and wooded knolls.

Along the road from Tiburon to San Rafael—A typical Marin landscape, Mount Tamalpais in the distance

California Lands for Wealth

Along the bay shores are large areas of level tide lands. Many tracts have been reclaimed from these overflowed lands and are now meadows utilized for dairy herds and in an increasing number of cases, for truck farming. The highest elevation is Mt. Tamalpais which rises somewhat abruptly from the ocean and bay to a height of about 2600 feet. Its name signifies "Land of the Tamals," aborigines of the county. Mt. Tamalpais is perhaps the best known landmark of the Pacific Coast on account of its location at the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, where it stands out with such distinctness as to be seen daily by over half a million of people. The approaches to the mountain form a rising series of ridges alternating with mountain canyons, many of them dotted with bungalows and in most places covered with a rich growth of forest trees. Madrone, live oak, laurel, redwood, fir and pine, with an undergrowth of manzanita and chaparral, cover the mountain sides far up the slope.

The region on the north and east sides of the mountain abounds in springs and streams of pure mountain water. Here is the natural source of water supply for the towns and cities of southeastern Marin. Lake Lagunitas is a reservoir on the northern slope, used for water storage.

The county sustains its claim of having an abundance of as good water as can be found in any part of the State. The annual rainfall averages from twenty to forty inches, varying in different localities. It is never less than is needed, consequently there are no "dry years". Irrigation, as elsewhere in the section, is not practised, being unnecessary. Perennial springs and wells of moderate depth supply water in the rural districts.

The ocean shore line is in places abrupt and irregular, having precipitous rocky bluffs which prevent incursions of the sea. At Point Reyes the United States Government maintains a lighthouse and life-saving station. Tomales Bay, Richardson's Bay and Limantour Bay are deeply penetrating, the first named reaching twenty miles inland. The best harbors are on the east side of the county, facing and in sight of San Francisco. The magnificent bay lying between the Marin shores and the great commercial cities opposite is a safe haven for the commerce of the world.

Because of its rugged surface, much of the land of Marin County is too uneven for easy cultivation, but is well adapted for pasturage and consequently for dairy purposes. The soil is good, and productive of nutrient wild grasses to the summit of the highest hills. The chief industries are dairying and poultry raising. Diversified farming is also practiced in some sections successfully.

For many years Marin has ranked as one of the first counties in the State in the quantity and quality of its dairy products. The wild grasses and sweet-scented herbs, that during the greater part of the year cover the hillsides, furnish rich grazing for the herds and give to dairy products an unexcelled delicacy of flavor. The cool, damp winds that blow from the ocean inland, preventing extremes of temperature, furnish moisture for the grasses long after the rains have ceased to fall.

Marin's production of butter for the year ending October 1st, 1907, as given in the official report of the State Dairy Bureau, was 3,846,758 lbs.. It is estimated that one-fourth of the yield of her dairy ranches is shipped to market in the form of milk or cream. Last year's State output of cheese credits Marin with over half a million pounds.

California Fruit for Health

The rearing of poultry for market, and particularly for egg production, has of late years occupied the attention of many residents of the rural sections.

Tiburon, where the houseboats form a floating colony—Mount Tamalpais from Larkspur Canyon—Gathering Christmas berries—California City, San Pablo Bay, Marin County

California Lands for Wealth

Intelligently directed, this business is eminently profitable. In the northern end of the county there are several egg farms having as many as five thousand hens, a few with nearly twice that number.

Fruit orchards yield well wherever they have been cultivated within the county. The apple, pear, quince, cherry and plum thrive in nearly every section. The apricot, peach, prune and grape produce choice fruit where not too much exposed to the winds of the coast. Some of the largest apple orchards of the State are at Novato. The country around Tomales and Bolinas, on the coast, produces a good quality of apples and cherries. Kentfield and vicinity have vineyards that yield well. The orange, lemon, lime and pomegranate are grown successfully in some of the fine gardens of San Rafael and Ross Valley, though cultivated more for ornamentation than for profit.

The picturesque nature of Marin County attracts tens of thousands of city residents who flock to "the green hills of Marin" for their annual outing, filling the resorts to overflowing. Thousands of others, whose business interests are in the city, have permanent homes "across the bay" near the base of Tamalpais. The southeastern section of the county is peopled chiefly by San Franciscans who ride back and forth daily to and from their places of business in the city. Facilities for travel are good. Two ferry lines cross the bay, each making the distance within a half hour. Sausalito and Tiburon are the bay terminals of the Northwestern Pacific, connecting with the ferries and extending northwesterly through and beyond the county limits. The railroad from Sausalito to San Rafael, twelve miles distant, is operated by electric power and runs half hourly trains. Along its line are the thriving towns of Corte Madera, Larkspur, Escalle, Kentfield, Ross Valley and San Anselmo. A spur of this road reaches Mill Valley, a thrifty town of some three thousand people, situated amid beautiful redwoods at the foot of Mt. Tamalpais and near the head of Richardson's Bay.

At Mill Valley begins the famous Scenic Railroad by which each year thousands of sightseers are conveyed to the summit of the mountain. Near Mill Valley are the Muir Redwoods, a forest park recently presented to the National Government for the people's use by a Marin County resident, William E. Kent, and reached by a branch from the Tamalpais scenic road. Both here and at the summit are excellent hotel accommodations.

San Rafael, the county seat, has a population of 6,500 people. It is a residence city rather than a commercial or manufacturing place. Its trade relations are mainly with San Francisco. It is located in San Rafael Valley, on the Northwestern Pacific, in one of a series of charming little valleys in eastern Marin, all sites of fine villa homes. The uniformly mild climate, general healthfulness and naturally beautiful surroundings of this region have drawn to it many families of wealth and culture. In San Rafael and Ross Valley nearby, are found several of the finest residences and private grounds in the State. Each year sees many new and costly homes of city people added to these select communities. All of southeastern Marin is practically a suburb of San Francisco.

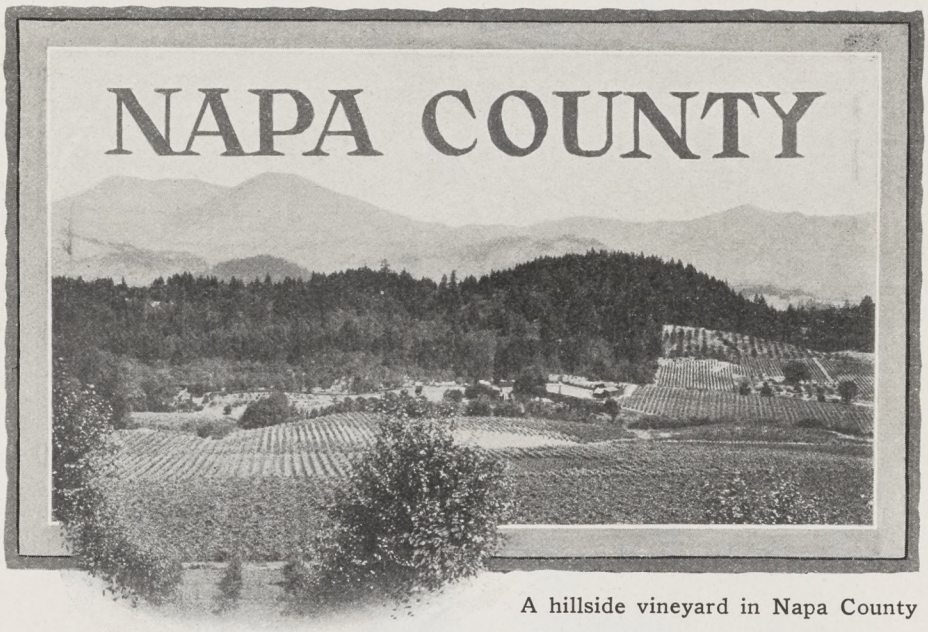
Sausalito, from Sausal (*Anglice* willows, once numerous), is a famous yachting, bathing and fishing resort. The town clings to the hillside and just opposite the town, across the mouth of Richardson's Bay, lies Belvedere on a point of land that is practically an island. It is famed for pleasant homes, a somewhat select society, illuminated water carnivals and general hospitality.

California Fruit for Health

California Lands for Wealth

Sausalito is but a short walk from Point Bonita, the northern portal of the Golden Gate. Between lies Lime Point fortified with immense guns. At Sausalito and Tiburon are the homes of popular yachting clubs and house-boat colonies.

Summer resorts, where good bathing, boating and fishing may be had, are numerous and well patronized. Inverness, Olema, Bolinas, Point Reyes, Camp Taylor, Fairfax and Dillon's Beach are well known places of the kind, where sportsmen have their outings. There are several famous trout streams and the whole county is a game preserve. Deer and quail are plentiful, especially where mountain glens and forest covers give them protection. "Much good sport" exists in the locality, of fish and feather; big striped bass in the tide waters, plover and ducks along the shores. A pleasant place, Marin County, with a climate the legitimate and unchallenged boast of its dwellers.



A hillside vineyard in Napa County

EIGHT hundred square miles has Napa County, making it one of the smallest subdivisions of California, yet so full of essentials for life and comfort that it is a very encyclopedia of happiness in pocket edition. Flowers and sunshine bless its dwellers the year round, a great city is nearby with all its facilities of advancement, its residents are folk of culture who live among their vines and figs and olives, their roses and oranges and shade trees in perfect comfort—full of the joy and health of outdoor living, within reach of mails and telephones and railways of steam and electric power.

California Fruit for Health

It lies between parallel hill ridges shielding the main valley alike from ocean winds or interior heat. On its northerly boundary rises St. Helena to four thousand feet and to the westward, between the mountain and ocean, are three

A Calistoga home, beset with fruits and flowers—A hillside ranch near St. Helena — The garden of a Napa County villa — palms grow as well as pines in this productive country

California Lands for Wealth

ranges of pine-clad hills that comb the wind and bring it bridled and tempered and redolent to Napa Valley. Pine and fir, live oaks, manzanita and madrone abound on the slopes and ridges of Mt. St. Helena.

The roads are good; the land, with water, will grow anything and, as through all the regions described in this booklet; water, direct from the fountains of the sky, is abundant. This is a portion of California where irrigation is not needed, as the annual rainfall ranges from thirty inches to, in the mountains, seventy.

Nature is kind to the man who settles in Napa County. Here is the land that the "Swiss Family Robinsons" of our youth migrated to. Everything you want ready to your hand. The soil will grow anything within the range of dates to pinyon nuts; wood for house or fire is abundant. Stone! a little work will develop a quarry of light, soft volcanic rock which an axe will cut out and a saw shape. It is used freely for houses and particularly for wine cellars. The native growths are all useful,—here are mountain lilac, scarlet toyon berries, besides cascara, chamisal, Yerba Santa and Yerba Buena, herbs whose medicinal values do not belie their names.

These attractions are not unappreciated entirely. There have been contented folks living for forty years or more in the cottages they built about the sulphur and various mineral springs to which flock many vacation seekers. Viticulturists saw first the resemblance, next the possibilities of the hillsides in soil, climate and exposure to the favored slopes of Burgundy, Languedoc and Bordeaux, and the large acreage of vineyards makes the industry one of the leading ones of the county. So also came olives, for sale to epicures as green and ripe appetizers, or as oil. So came other attractive industries, profitable all. Berries, prunes, poultry, stock-raising, each product with markets close at hand, the southern boundary being but thirty miles from San Francisco. The California bred collies of the Valverde Kennels have taken the medals and ribbons from the prize dogs of Eastern kennels with unfailing regularity.

The county is divided by spurs of the Coast Range of mountains into several valleys. Napa Valley is the largest of these and covers the greater part of the western half of the county. Berryessa Valley is the second in size and lies in the northeastern part of the county. Other valleys are Pope, Chiles, Conn, Capell, Wooden and Gordon Valleys.

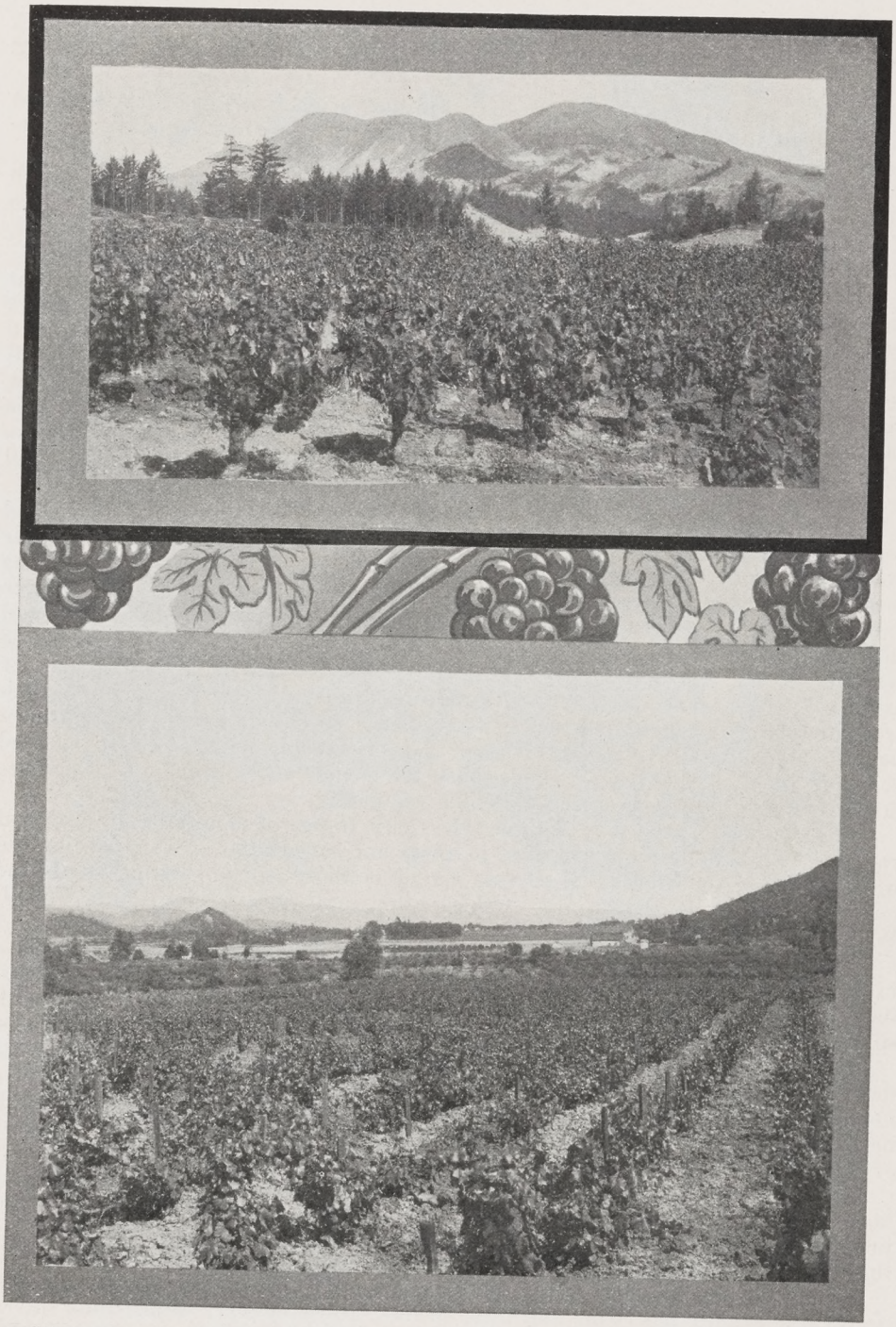
Napa Valley, drained by Napa River, is one of the most beautiful valleys in the State, noted for its clear skies, temperately warm climate, green fields, its productive orchards and vineyards, and beautiful mountains abounding with springs and streams where trout leap to the fly and quail call in the coverts.

A commission of physicians appointed by the State Legislature selected the mountains of Napa as the most suitable place for a State Sanitarium, pronouncing that locality as unparalleled in the combination of dryness, with mildness and equability of temperature, and fitness for outdoor life the greater part of the year.

The average rainfall of the valley is thirty inches and crop failure from lack of moisture has never been known. Fruit growing, including grapes, is the principal industry of the county, and the quality of products is unexcelled in the State.

California Fruit for Health

The principal varieties are cherries, pears, prunes, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines, apples, figs, wine and table grapes, also almonds, walnuts and olives. French prunes attain a size, quality and flavor in this county that is not surpassed in any place in the world.



Mount St. Helena, looking from Calistoga — A Napa County valley, looking east from the town of St. Helena

California Lands for Wealth

The lower portion of Napa Valley presents a diversified system of agriculture, grain and orchards side by side with vineyards. For three or four miles on either side of St. Helena the soil is particularly adapted for grape culture. The upper portion, above Yountville, is a most beautiful and generally attractive residence section largely cut up into holdings of from ten to fifty acres, each with its home building ranging from comfortable plainness to a luxuriant residence. All kinds of fruit prosper, including almonds, walnuts and olives, though prunes and grapes for wine or the table are the principal products.

Land varies in price from hill lands bordering on the valley, with fertile spots always to be found on them, at ten and twenty dollars the acre, ideal for summer home sites; thirty to fifty dollars an acre for rolling foothill lands suitable for vines and trees; seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre for unimproved valley land; and from two hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars the acre for valley land planted to bearing vineyards or orchards.

There is considerable mineral wealth in the county. Some of the largest quicksilver mines in the world are located here, steady producers for more than forty years. Magnesite and magnesia are found in large deposits. Limestone is found in unlimited quantities and the Standard Portland Cement Company at Napa has one of the largest plants on the Coast. Good building stone and rock are found everywhere, and are used freely for the highways, bridges and viaducts, to the comfort and profit of the people.

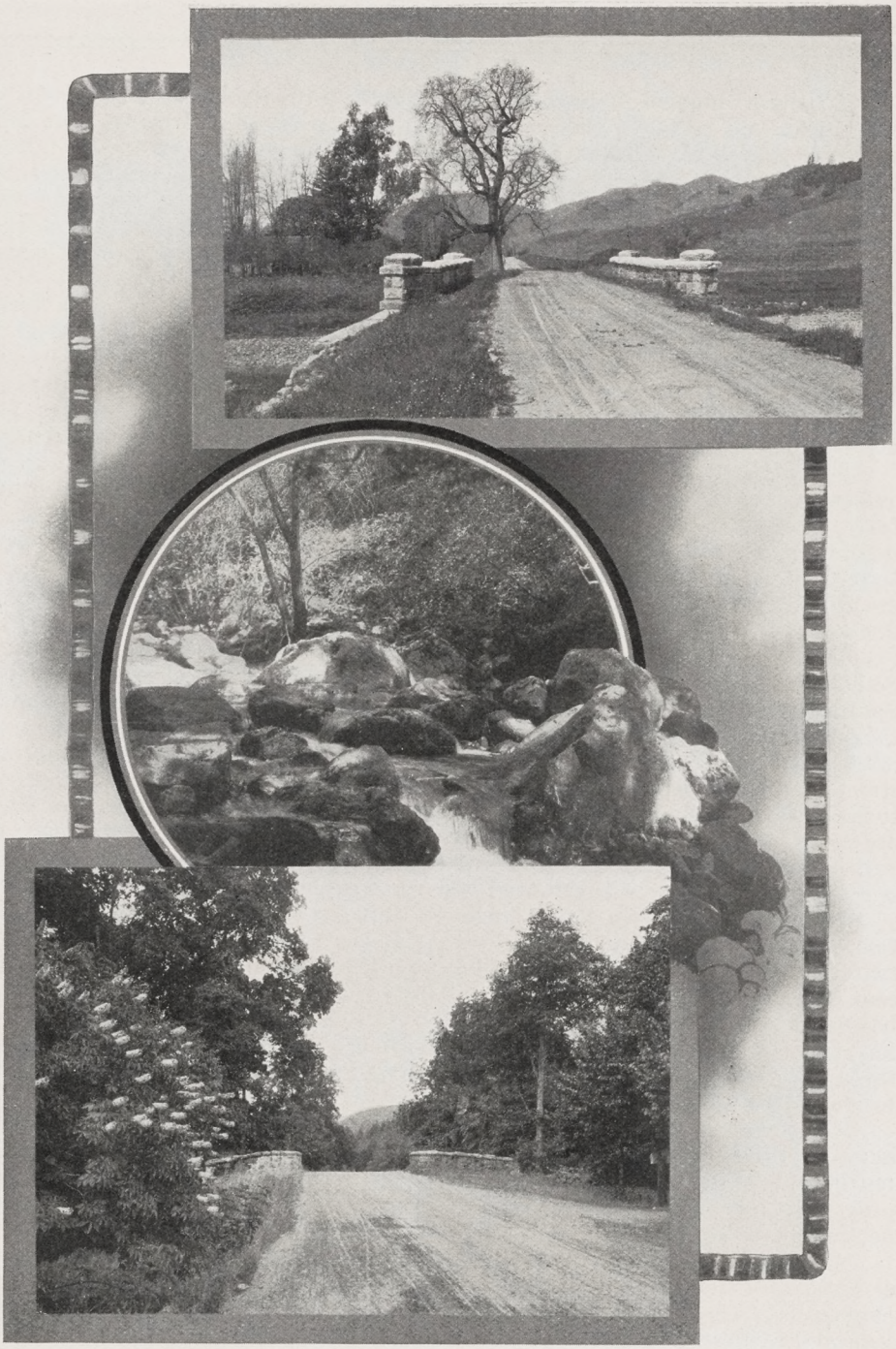
Napa County mineral springs are world famous, among them being Jackson Soda Springs, Ætna Springs, Priests, Samuels and others. The St. Helena Sanitarium is the second largest sanitarium in the world. The city of Napa is the county seat, situated at the head of navigation on the Napa River, forty-six miles from San Francisco. The population is 6,500. There are well-improved streets and sidewalks, homes surrounded by lawns and flowers, and all that goes to make the ideal small city. The drainage is perfect, water supply ample. There are many churches, good schools, libraries. Here is quite a manufacturing town, with a number of prosperous concerns employing over 750 hands, while the city is ready to encourage in substantial way the location of new factories.

St. Helena, eighteen miles north of Napa, is situated in one of the most famous parts of the famous Napa Valley. It is a thrifty, growing town of about two thousand inhabitants. Here, amid the hills and mountains are some magnificent country homes, owned by those attracted by an exceptional combination of beautiful scenery and perfect climate. St. Helena is a little city of modern improvements. It is only two and one half hours from San Francisco, having three daily steam trains each way, also electric cars making five round trips daily to Napa and Vallejo.

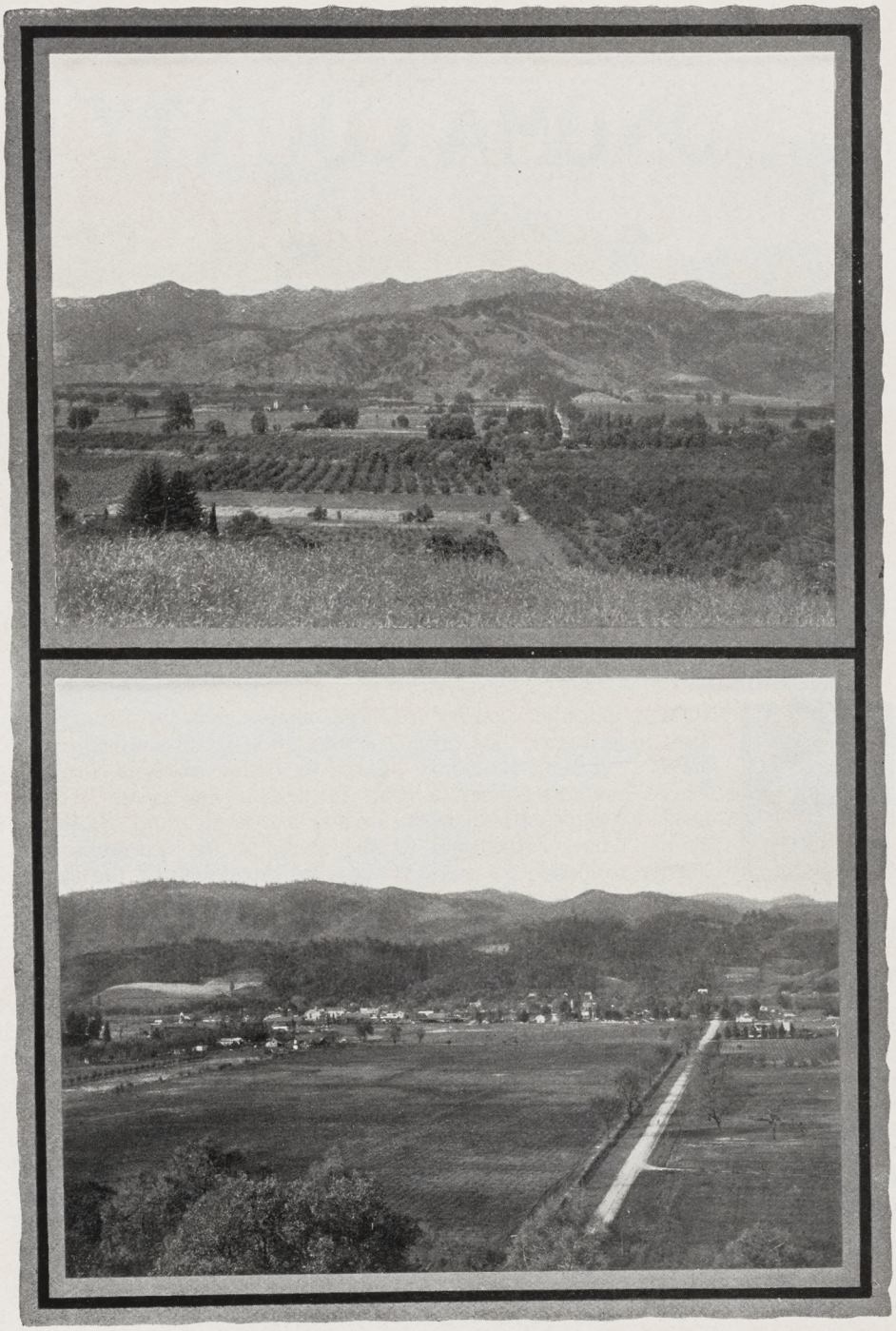
Calistoga, nine miles from St. Helena, at the foot of Mt. St. Helena, is the gateway to Lake County. Here are abundant hot springs and an excellent tourist hotel with swimming tank of the natural mineral water. It is the shipping point of large quantities of fruit, and for the quicksilver mines in the northern part of the county.

California Fruit for Health

In Napa County are excellent inducements for homeseekers—good soil at reasonable figures, that will produce the all-varied products of California in abundance. The rainfall and the climate will produce results seemingly miraculous in less favored regions. Nearness to market is also an important feature. There are two steam railroads into Napa Valley, one electric road in operation, and daily freight and passenger steamers between Napa and San Francisco.



Napa County has splendid roads, generally shaded by fine trees, and laughing, sparkling brooks, well bridged with native stone



The valley near Calistoga and a glimpse of that town, the gateway to Lake County

California Lands for Wealth

SONOMA COUNTY

Gathering grapes in Sonoma County

SONOMA, neighbor county to Napa, shares most of its attributes and advantages. Its area is about 1500 square miles (975,000 acres). Among its many boasts, or rather truisms, are these: There has never been a crop failure, it has never known or needed an irrigating ditch, Luther Burbank chose Santa Rosa as his home, Sebastopol as the scene of his triumphs. It is hardly necessary to suggest that the developer of the spineless cactus, the Burbank potato, and many thousand varieties of plums and other fruits, selected his headquarters with due appreciation of climate and soil. The lowest rainfall known was eighteen inches, which produced abundant crops.

Sonoma has a romantic history. Here came the Russians following early Spanish adventuring; today the adobe walls of their forts and settlements, the nomenclature of rivers and places, preserve the memory of their dreams of empire. Resistant, too, are the relics of Spanish influence. At Sonoma stands the ruin of Sonoma Mission, alas! for what baser uses now contrived, acting as a not too habitable stable.

The future is more eloquent than the past. Thousands can be supported from the resources of this county for every hundred now enjoying revenue. Barely a tithe of the acreage is under cultivation and the land smilingly awaits the homeseeker.

California Fruit for Health

As in Napa, there is nothing that can be grown in California that will not grow in Sonoma. The harvest season of the country never ends. Every month has its crop: Olives in January, oranges in February, strawberries in March, cherries in April, apricots and berries in May and in June the haying days; August sees the deciduous fruits gathered and in September and October grapes

Rincon and Santa Rosa valleys, looking westward—An eight-year-old vineyard of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti

California Lands for Wealth

and hops are picked, nuts and winter apples round out the year till December's rains call a temporary halt. Still the county has features of special industry and reward. Forty per cent of the poultry business of California originates in Sonoma County, at Santa Rosa are marketed sixty per cent of the hops of the State. Sonoma County wines are famous and at Cloverdale is a belt which has produced a successful citrus fair for the last sixteen years.

As a vacation center, along the beautiful Russian River which flows through the center of the county, there are hundreds of camping places where the beauty of the redwood trees combined with the fishing, bathing and boating have made the land a playground. Near Monte Rio in a stately grove is the midsummer camp of the Bohemian Club where yearly some eight hundred literateurs, artists, musicians and *bon vivants* assemble to renew their youth and witness elaborately staged forest plays.

There is no large metropolis to Sonoma County but several flourishing cities attest to its generally prosperous condition, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Healdsburg, Sonoma, Sebastopol, Cloverdale and Guerneville.

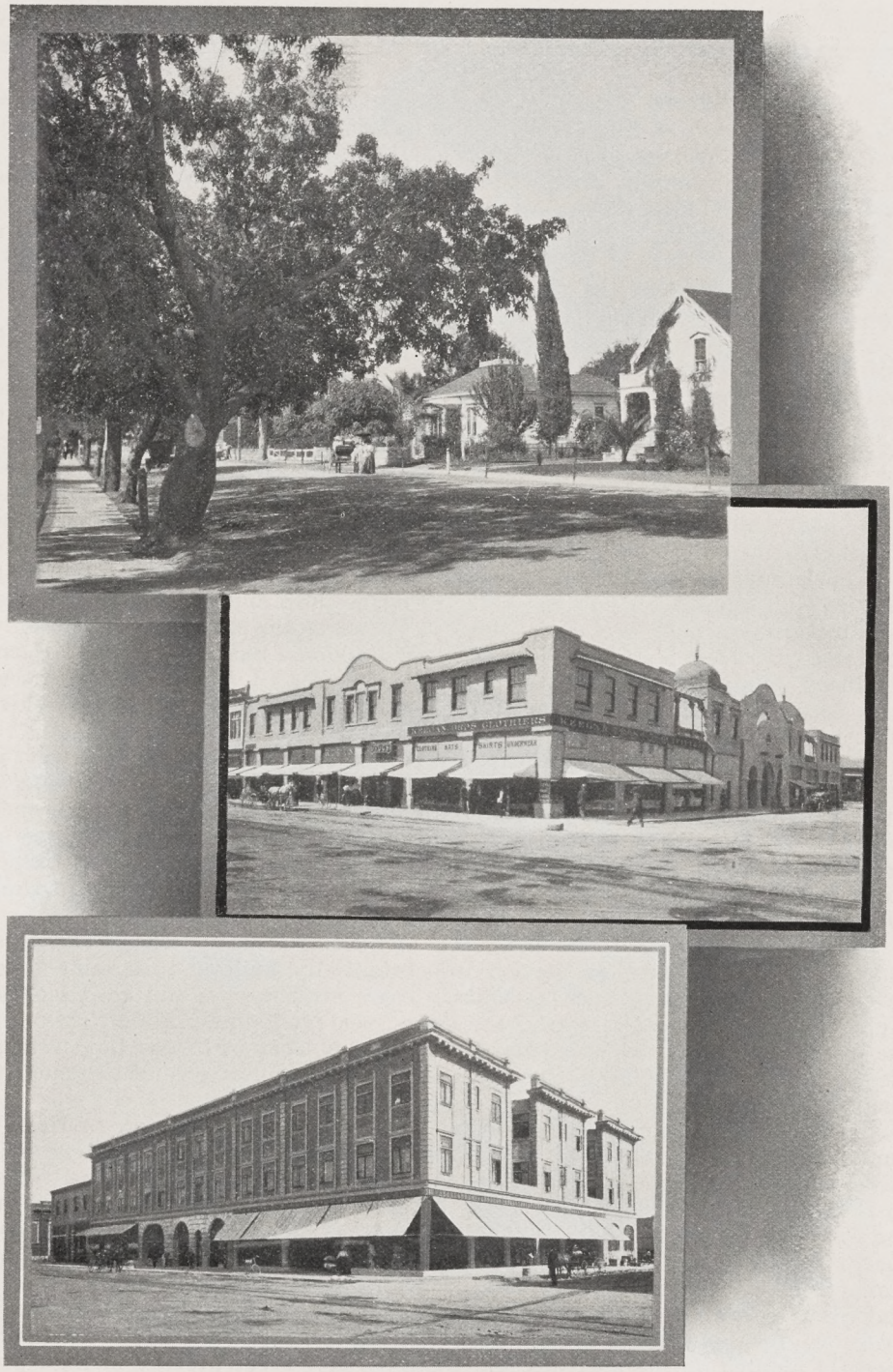
Santa Rosa, the county seat, is the largest, with a population of over ten thousand. Fifty miles from San Francisco, it is reached by both the Southern Pacific and Northwestern Pacific, being also a terminal of the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Electric Railroad, which also connects these two cities with Sebastopol. Here are beautiful homes, five banks, good churches and schools, a municipal library and large industries. It has well-shaded streets and beautiful gardens. Its name is often attributed, in natural error, to the roses of perfect bloom that grow so abundantly. There is a municipal system of water works and a fine sewer system. It is the largest hop market in the State and its factories giving steady employment to many men, include three tanneries, a fruit cannery, two large foundries and machine shops, a flour mill and several fruit companies.

Situated in a fertile valley, it is surrounded by fine farms, fruit orchards and berry gardens with many hop ranches. Its climate is temperate. It is the first city in the United States to furnish free water. This is forced by electric pumps from the pure, cool and abundant flow of an underground river.

In 1776 a certain Captain Quires, explorer, records the ascension of the Petaluma River in the vain hope of finding an outlet to Bodega Bay. In 1833 the Franciscan archives tell of the visit of a friar to seek a location for a mission. In 1836, General Vallejo built on the Petaluma Grant its first building, an adobe standing today, a prominent landmark. In 1850 Petaluma was a flourishing settlement, as fitted its location at the head of the Petaluma Creek and water transportation for a large and fertile section. From a shipping outlet for Sonoma and Mendocino counties, in 1860-1870 many factories and machine shops, with flour mills and other enterprises helped to raise Petaluma to commercial eminence. Today it is a prosperous, progressive town, so often remembered as holding the world's largest poultry center that its important manufacturing interests are apt to be forgotten in the more unique distinction.

From Petaluma, 36 dozen eggs may be shipped to San Francisco and the case returned for ten cents. These freight questions, so low as not to affect market prices, together with the fact that the prevailing soil is a self-draining, sandy loam, helped Petaluma chickenward. Local emporiums for chicken feed give greater variety and lower prices than elsewhere. Incubating plants are here with a government experimental station for the investigation by experts of all the goods and ills of chickendom.

California Fruit for Health



Center Street Healdsburg and two of Santa Rosa's prominent hotels

California Lands for Wealth

There are 2,500,000 laying hens in Sonoma County by conservative estimate. Ninety-nine per cent of the hens are white leghorns and by proper attention the profit per laying hen per year is $1.50.

The average chicken ranch consists of about five acres, upon which are placed 500 to 3,000 hens. The most common misconception of those who attempt to go into this business is that it requires little or no capital. One should have from three to five thousand dollars to buy and equip a chicken ranch on a profitable business basis unless the ranch is rented ready stocked. At least $1,500 is needed to protect the prospective poultryman, even on a rented place.

While many have reached a great degree of success there are failures which may be nearly always traced to insufficient capital and lack of adaptability to the business. There is perhaps no other industry in the world that interests so many people. The hen produces more wealth in proportion to its value than any other legitimate investment, the product being always in demand. Eggs very rarely sell in California under 20 cents and frequently go as high as 65 cents a dozen. The chicken industry should perhaps be more rightly called the egg industry as the birds are raised almost entirely for egg production. The chickens do not range, but in the favoring climate are housed in light structures with open runs and fed only what the ranch supplies. It is a fascinating industry and a profitable one, if conducted on business and scientific principles.

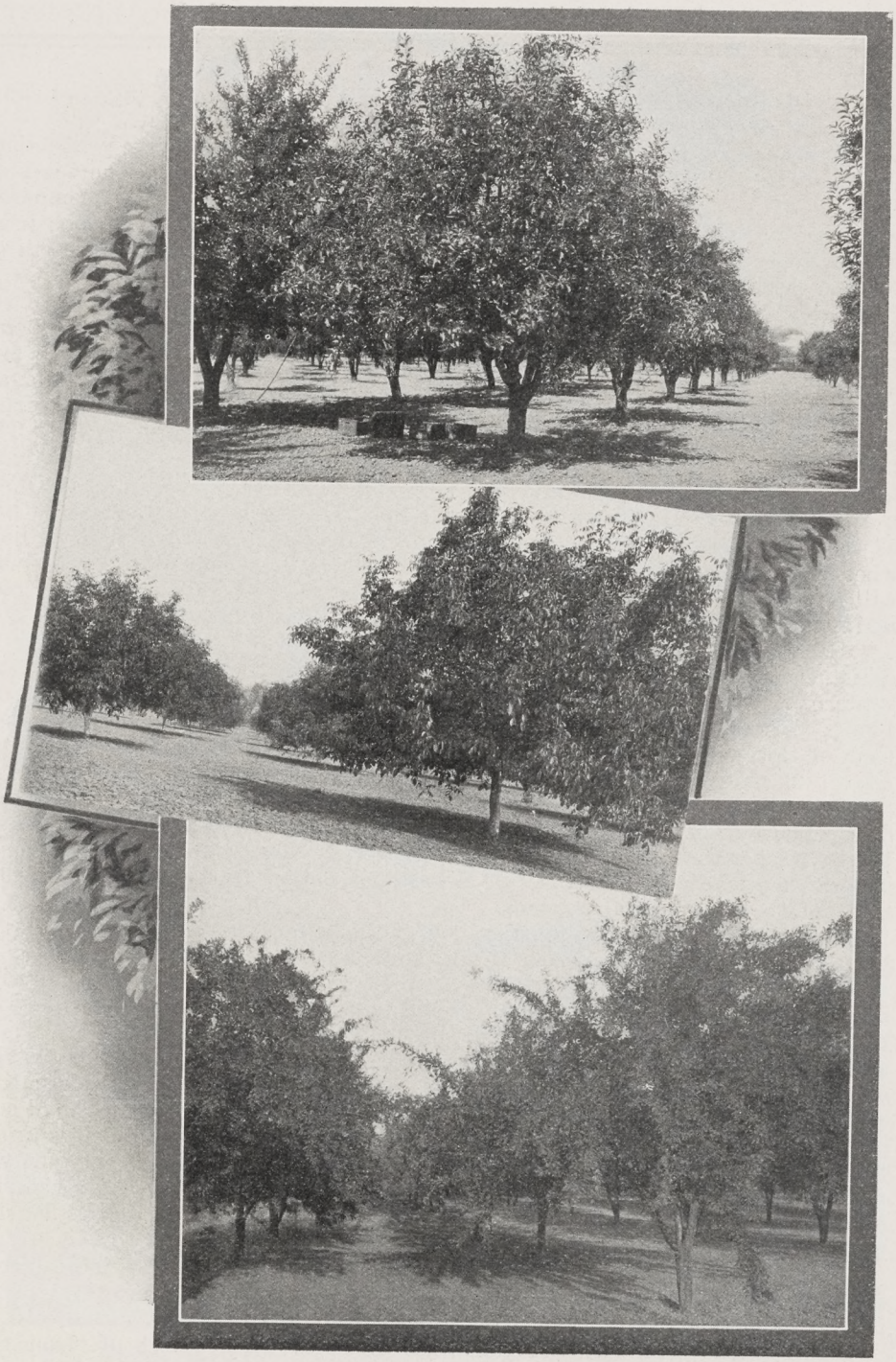
Stock-raising has been given close attention in the county. From Santa Rosa came the famous "Lou Dillon" and today at the Santa Rosa Stock Farm her blood relations number over four hundred record breakers. Horsemen know Sonoma County as the home of many notable stallions and mares and their offspring.

Statistics are dry but forceful reading and a few will outline the story of Sonoma's youthful richness. The assessed valuation of city and country real estate and improvements is over $31,000,000. Eight million eggs were shipped last year. Forest products were $1,200,000 in 1907. Eleven million pounds of Gravenstein apples and prunes were dried. There are 22,000 acres of grapes under cultivation, producing ten million gallons of dry and sweet wine, needing 79 wineries and 45 distilleries in their manufacture.

Healdsburg is located near the center of Sonoma County and has a population of 3,500. Its business portion is substantially built and contains three newspapers and three prosperous banks. There are churches and good schools, a civic water and electric system, fire department and public library. One of the delights of the place is its plaza, profusely abloom with roses and orange blossoms, shady with palms. Canneries and packing-houses give employment to many.

Deer Creek, Alexander and Russian River valleys are tributary to Healdsburg, the first a garden spot of vineyards and orchards; of homes nestling amid olives and oranges. Alexander Valley is twelve miles in length and about three to four miles in width. Fruits, vines, alfalfa, corn and vegetable gardens are the crops of its levels, while on the surrounding hills graze cattle, horses and sheep. Several large dairies turn out a high grade produce. The Russian River Valley, with its alluvial soil, is famous for crop production and quality. Fruits and vegetable gardens are profitable, always. Tomatoes alone often bring twenty-five tons to the acre, meaning a net income of $125 to $150. Walnuts, recently planted on the lowlands and foothills, give great promise of high productions. In the Russian Valley near Healdsburg are several beautiful summer

California Fruit for Health



An apple orchard at Healdsburg—Franquette walnut orchard at Santa Rosa—
French prunes at Healdsburg

California Lands for Wealth

resorts; the Russian River furnishes good boating, bathing and fishing, and game is in abundance in the mountains for those who know how to find it.

Thousands of acres round about Healdsburg are devoted to wine production, the vineyard finding ideal conditions in the valleys and foothills. The wines of this vicinity, of all Sonoma and Napa, are distinctively famous, even as compared with French vintages. Excellent work has been done in securing cuttings from France best suited to soils and general conditions, the wines from the earth of the new world equalling and, in many cases, surpassing those of old.

Many large wineries in and about Healdsburg handle the produce of its vicinity. Healdsburg, as the other favored cities of the section, is an ideal home place. The most modern conditions of communication, social life, culture and health prevail in all of them. Each have their peculiar distinctions, but for all are the perfect climate, the hills, and beyond, the mountains. Flowers and fruit merge into the fir, the oak and the madrone of Nature's own planting. The breeze carries a potpourri incense of blossoms, pine balm and salt sea tonic, land is cheap and generous. There is no better place the world round in which to make a domestic and self supporting Eden. Healdsburg is on the main line of the Northwestern Pacific and with the projected connection to Wendling, whence a road now runs to Albion on the coast on Mendocino Bay, Healdsburg will rise in importance. The new line would tap the rich valleys of Dry Creek and Anderson.

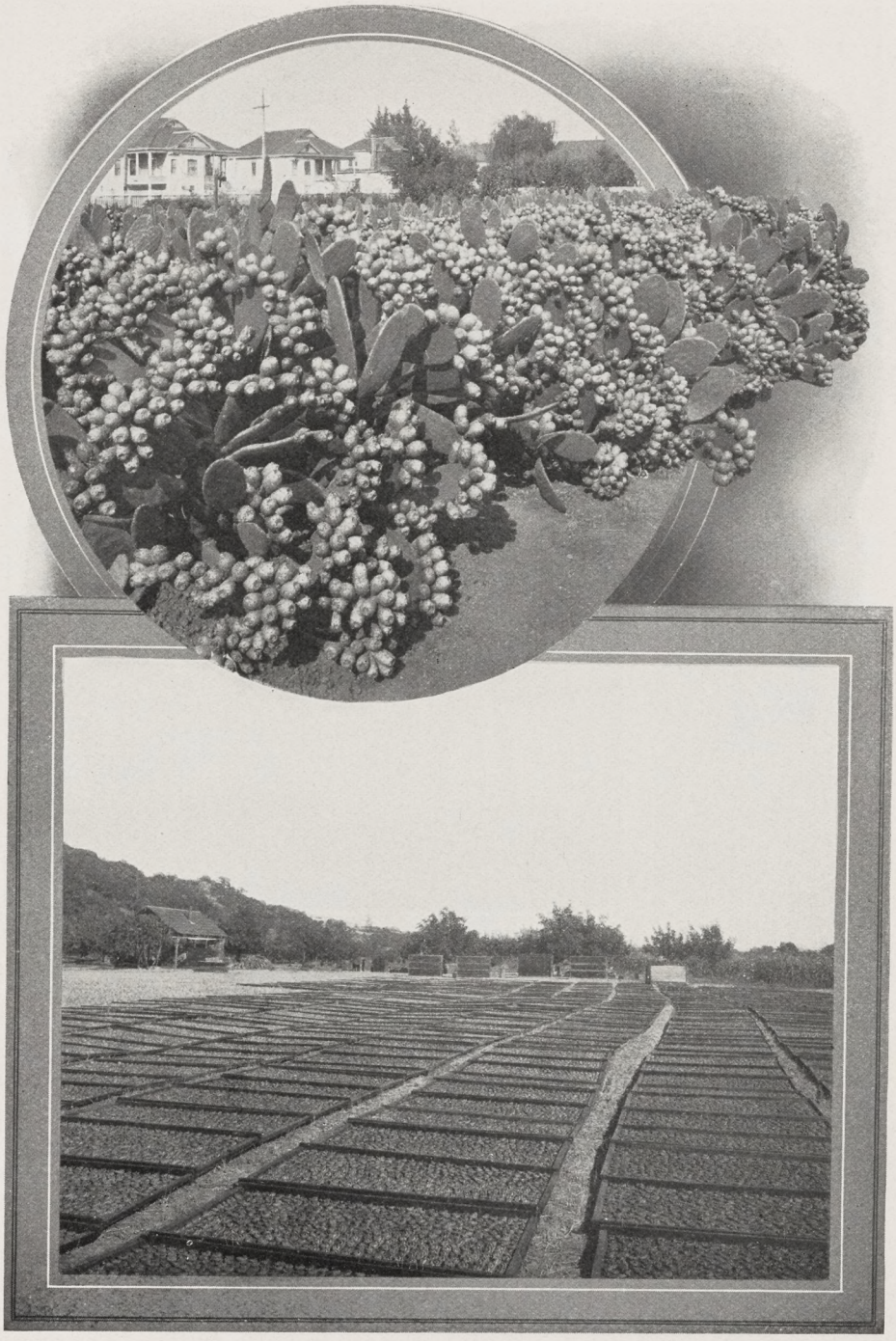
Sebastopol is at the hub of the electric system of the county and is in direct communication with San Francisco, fifty miles south, over the Northwestern Pacific. So is Sebastopol fortunate in "quick to market" centers. Fruits, berries, nuts and wine products grow readily in the deep, warm, sandy loam of this section. The output of dried and shipping apples from here is an important industry, the locality being famous for the earlier varieties such as the Gravenstein, which is, so says Burbank, "peculiarly adapted to the section." Over 1,000 tons of blackberries are grown and shipped from here besides Loganberries, raspberries, strawberries and gooseberries. The wine grapes hereabouts have earned many gold medals. At Sebastopol Luther Burbank has established his famous experimental gardens.

Sonoma Valley, the principal valley of the county, is some twenty miles in length, averaging eight miles in width, and lies parallel to the large valley of Petaluma across a range of mountains which, as with all vales of this favored region, secure to the district an equable climate that has proved ideal for fruit raising. Here in 1823 was established the last of the California Missions and here the Franciscans set out vineyards and fruit trees as practical primers on civilization for their Indian converts. Today it is a prosperous and beautiful region. Here are almost no waste lands. Broad acres, handsome homes and cozy cottages set amid flowers and palms with, beyond, vineyards and orchards grown for home consumption and the market. Thousands of acres are set out with prunes, pears, peaches, apricots, apples, plums, quinces, nectarines, cherries, pomegranates, lemons, figs, oranges and olives. Small fruits and berries flourish, the valley is a veritable horn of plenty.

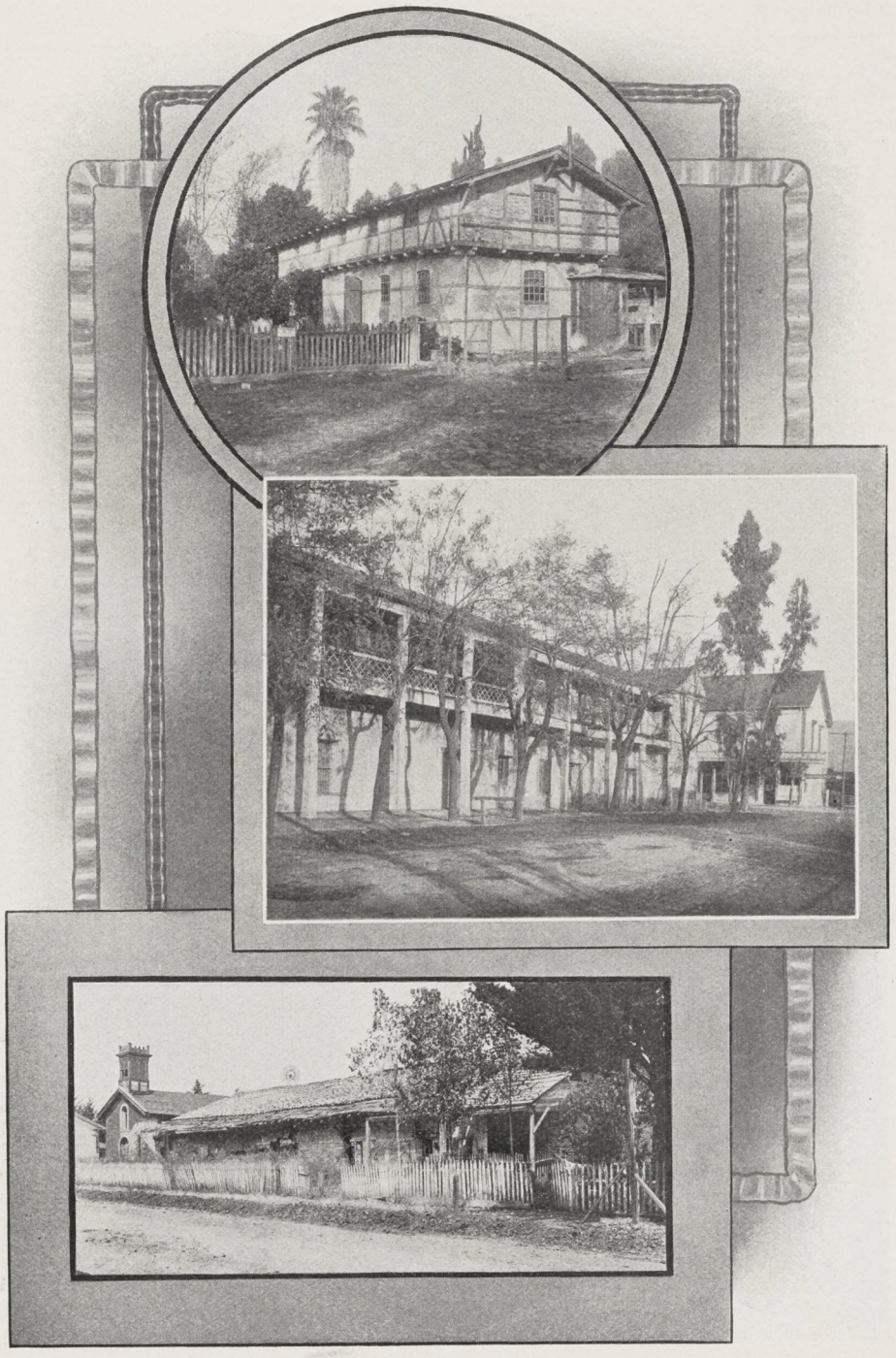
Wine making is the principal industry of the valley with a yield of from six to ten tons to the acre, averaging twenty dollars a ton. The wines of the valley are most excellent and have achieved distinction at home and abroad.

California Fruit for Health

The orchards, the gardens and hillsides produce such wealth of bloom that bee culture has been eminently successful here.



The famous spineless cactus at the Luther Burbank experimental farm—
Drying peaches and pears in Alexander Valley



The first building of Sonoma County, home of General Vallejo in 1836—An adobe of ante-gringo days—The remains of the Mission San Francisco Solano

A Petaluma chicken ranch

In Sonoma Valley was planted the first olive orchard in California, which still produces. From it the late General Hooper was the first to make olive oil in the State. Today many hundred acres of olives, constantly increasing in numbers, show the growing importance and profit of the industry.

Sonoma, on the Northwestern Pacific and a two-mile stage drive from El Verano on the Southern Pacific, is the principal town in Sonoma Valley. Next to Monterey it is the oldest in California. Here are the remains of the Mission San Francisco Solano, now used as a stable. It is an important shipping center with broad and well-kept streets and many evidences of municipal enterprise. The population is about 1200.

Sixteen miles from Santa Rosa is one of the greatest wonders of the region. Here, covering two hundred acres, lies a petrified forest, monster trunks turned to stone, the ancestral statues of the present day Sequoias. This is probably the largest petrified forest in America, certainly not the least interesting nor the most out of the way. It is approached through the Rincon Valley and is on the border line of Sonoma, part of it extending into Napa County.

So far the three mentioned counties, Marin, Napa and Sonoma, while rich in scenic beauty and wealth of waters, seem particularly adapted to take care of the millions who infallibly, seeking ideals in climate and production, will come westward for home and fortune. The valleys and hillsides contain so many thousands of acres of fertile soil that computation as to their supporting and producing power is idle.

Here is the ideal home land. Comparatively few acres are needed for the establishment of a cozy income, hence the communities are thickly settled, towns are numerous, transportation good and the facilities of culture constantly on the increase. The days of the little red schoolhouse vanished with those of the owner of large acreage. In their place have come the high school, telephones, local delivery, good roads, public improvements, social life and general uplift.

Willits
Stony Ford
Fouts Springs
Potter Valley
Pomo
Sites
Ashton
Crabtree Springs
Colusa Junction
Cooks Springs
L A K E
Bartlett Springs
Allen Springs
Hough Springs
Witter Springs
Dennison Springs
Zacatecas
LaTrainon
Bertha
Laurel Dell
Upper Lake
Leesville
Williams
Stanton
UKIAH
Mountain Home
C O L U S A
CLEAR LAKE
LAKEPORT
Sulphur
Arabella
Epsom Springs
Sulphur Creek
Glen Alpine
Soda Bay
Kelseyville
Hopland
MT KONOCTI
Floyds Landing
Highland Springs
Carlsbad Springs
Lower Lake
Pieta
MT HANNAM
Rumsey
M E N D O C I N O
Elliott Springs
Siegler Springs
Bonanza Springs
Rices Mill
Howard Springs
Kieff
Glenbrook
Adams Springs
Boggs Mill
Gordon Springs
Y O L O
Echo
Guinda
CLOVERDALE
Knoxville
Geysers
Harbin Springs
Guenoc
Anderson Springs
Pine Flat
MIDDLETOWN
Skaggs Springs
Geyserville
Oat Hill
Lidell
Double Pine
MT. ST. HELENA
AETNA SPRINGS
Russian River
N A P A
HEALDSBURG
CALISTOGA
S O N O M A
Cazadero
Mark West Springs
St. Helena
Guerneville
Forestville
Fulton
Zinfandel
Fort Ross
Oakville
Bohemian Grove
Markhams
SANTA ROSA
Yountville
Vacaville
Monte Rio
Duncan Mills
BURBANK'S EXPERIMENTAL STATION
Kenwood
Napa Soda Springs
Occidental
Sebastopol
Glen Ellen
Oak Knoll
PACIFIC OCEAN
SONOMA MT
Union
Napa
West Napa
Sonoma
Petaluma
Tomales
Suisun
Marshalls
Napa Junction
North Vallejo
M A R I N
Novato
South Vallejo
Benicia
Ignacio
Port Costa
Point Reyes
Vallejo Junction
Camp Taylor
Fairfax
San Anselmo
SAN RAFAEL
Richmond
MT TAMALPAIS
Mill Valley
PT. RICHMOND
Tiburon
Sausalito
BERKELEY
TO SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND
ALAMEDA
Vallejo
Vallejo Junction
Benicia
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Port Costa
MARIN
Tiburon
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CONTRA COSTA
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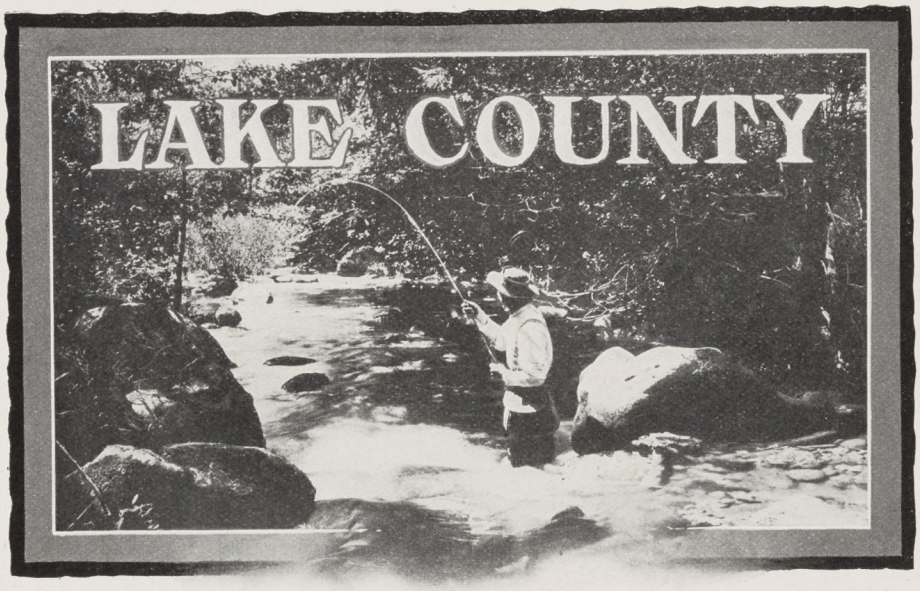
BERKELEY
OAKLAND
ALAMEDA



On Bear Creek, Lake County

THE southern line of Lake County is about seventy miles north of San Francisco. For the most part mountainous, it contains in its large and many small valleys, some 50,000 acres of first-class farming land, most of this of exceptional fertility. There are also about 25,000 acres more of hill and mountain slope capable of cultivation, while the higher ranges furnish good pasturage for cattle, sheep and goats.

Primarily Lake is well known as a country of springs and summer resorts, but agricultural, pastoral and mining resources are becoming more widely appreciated. From a scenic standpoint it is hard to find a more beautiful realm, impossible to discover another so fair and withal so close to the big centers of commerce.

As beautiful as Killarney, it is far more accessible and its climate sets it high above comparison. Not the Lake Country of England, not Switzerland itself surpasses this land of hill and dale, sparkling streams and lakes of azure.

The county, lying between two broken ridges of mountains, the Mayacamas to the west, and the Coast Range, locally known as the Bear Mountains, to the east, is twenty-five miles wide and seventy miles long. Mount St. Helena guards its southern lines; Mount Hull, its northern. In the center lies Clear Lake 1,325 feet above sea level, twenty-five miles in length and nine miles at its greatest width. Mount Konocti (Uncle Sam) divides the water into the Upper and Lower Lakes, leaving them connected by the "Narrows," a body of water two miles in length and half that distance in width. This, with the smaller Blue Lakes and Laurel Dell Lake help to give the county its title "Switzerland of America."

The comparison is trite in its appeal to the imagination. Switzerland conjures up a vision of snow-clad mountains and blue lakes mirroring the sky's clear azure or the glow of glorious sunrisings and sunsettings. Such

California Lands for Wealth

a vision will in Lake County be realized and closer acquaintance will reveal such charms of climate and surrounding as will render comparative praise superfluous.

The waters of Lake County are set amid green hills that rise to mountain peaks, not so high indeed as those of Switzerland but none the less delightful of outline, less grand of aspect. Snow Mountain, one of the highest points in the county, raises its white crest above the 7,000 feet level. Mount Cobb is 4,500 feet and Konoceti 4,000, rearing an almost perpendicular cliff 2,500 feet from the waters of Clear Lake. Closer to the shores are orchards and artistic homes. In every lake abound trout, black bass, pike, perch and carp. Sailing, motor boating and bathing are given zest by the many excellent resorts. In the valleys abound deer, and valley and mountain quail are plentiful. Wild geese and ducks frequent the lakes in large numbers. Trout are in the numerous streams and the sportsman can find no finer hunting ground.

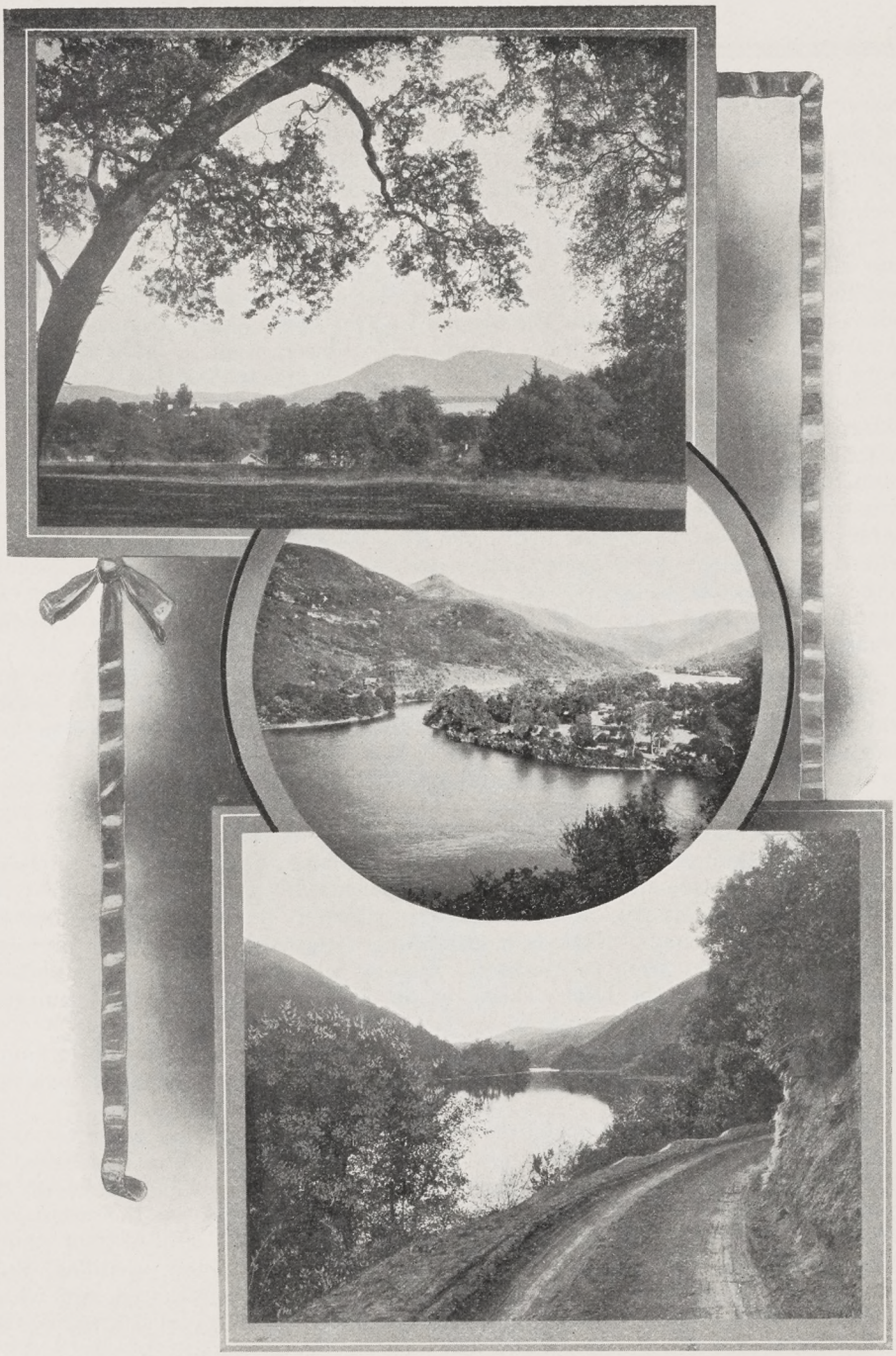
It is a land of wondrous beauty that needs the inspiration of a Wordsworth or a Moore to convey its delight. The hills and mountains stand in richest verdure clad, the lakes reflect their glories and the blue skies of an ideal climate. Placid lie their waters, save where mineral springs break sparkling on and above the surface. Springs of healing waters burst from the verdant bosoms of the hills while brooks flow everywhere. Meadowlarks and brookbills answer the pipe of the quail and in the winter the trumpet of the wild swan challenges the call of the gray goose. The sheltered vales are pleasantly warm, the uplands bracingly temperate. It is a land without an enemy, not even "winter and rough weather." Here are no fogs, no great storms of wind or rain, and, significant and cheering fact, no mosquitoes.

In the early days of California many pioneers found in Lake County a goodly heritage and behind its mountain barriers enjoyed a contented isolation. The railroads left Lake County undisturbed behind its hills and the outside world knew it but dimly as a region of beauty and wondrous springs. The automobile has done much to aid the desire for progress and development that has lately arisen in this land. The echo of the first auto horn amid the hills proved a prophetic voice of progress. Today two railroad projects have surveyed their rights of way and may soon make the region easily accessible. At present the route runs by the Southern Pacific to Calistoga, thence by comfortable six-horse stages over the scenic St. Helena mountain road. Or from Pieta on the Northwestern Pacific by horse-drawn or more speedy motor-driven stages. Auto stages run in summer from St. Helena and horse stages from Williams in the Sacramento Valley and from Hopland and Ukiah on the Northwestern Pacific.

Resorts are numerous and, with ever increasing patronage, excellent. On Clear Lake, at Soda Bay, where a soda spring bubbles up two feet above the surface, is a charming resort with good hotel accommodations, fully equipped for yachting, motor boating, fishing, bathing or hunting. Lakeport, the county seat, is built on the shore of this lake. Here, too, are several fine residences which will soon be augmented in number. There are many yachts on Clear Lake and some small steamers. At Laurel Dell Lake is an attractive hostelry, also at Blue Lake.

California Fruit for Health

The springs of the county, attracting yearly more and more invalids and achieving more and more cures, are much visited as pleasure resorts, abounding as they do in opportunities for deer and quail, with trout streams well stocked,



Mount Konocti from Lakeport, Clear Lake—In the Blue Lakes district

California Lands for Wealth

close by all of them. The waters are well credited with the relief of asthmatic and bronchial affections, pulmonary troubles, kidney diseases, rheumatism, dyspepsia, lumbago, gout and malarial fevers. They are of all varieties, hot and cold iron and magnesia, potassium, borax, alum, sodium, sulphur, silica, and sparkling table waters.

The principal springs and resorts are Adams, Allen, Anderson's, Bartlett, Blue Lakes, Bonanza, Byron, Bynum, Carlsbad, Gordon, Glenbrook, Harbin, Highland, Hoberg's, Hough, Howard, Laurel Dell, Newman, Saratoga, Seigler, Soda Bay and Witter. Soda Bay is on Upper Clear Lake, Adams, Bonanza, Howard and Seigler in the vicinity of Lower Lake. At the latter resort is a large swimming tank connected with the individual hot baths.

Soda Bay is reached by connecting daily stage from Hopland on the Northwestern Pacific, four hours' drive. Rates are $2.00 a day or $12.00 a week with rowboats and hot mineral baths free to guests, launches, yachts, livery stable, a fine bathing beach, a plunge bath, billiards, bowling and dancing to aid its attractiveness. Special arrangements are made for sportsmen both summer and winter. Black bear haunt the neighborhood. Swans, geese, brant, canvas-back, mallard, teal, blueduck, widgeon, valley and mountain quail, English snipe and, in the firs, grouse, make up the list of feathered quarry. Brook trout are abundant and from the lake come perch, silverside, black bass, whitefish, chapaul, a local variety, catfish, and trout of several varieties.

Anderson's Springs is reached via Spier's stage line from Calistoga and adds mountain climbing and fishing to its cold and hot springs and general arrangements for comfort and pleasure. The scenery is romantic, some picturesque waterfalls being nearby.

Adams is a neighbor of Seigler and Howard Springs, situated at the head of Big Canyon where Putah Creek takes its rise. These resorts are among the pines and are six to nine miles from Lower Lake.

Bartlett Springs can be reached from Hopland via stage to Clear Lake, steamer to Bartlett Landing and another stage ride to the springs, or from Williams, Colusa County, on the Southern Pacific, thence by stage for the balance of the journey. Here is a swimming tank besides the other arrangements for benefiting from the waters. Fishing and hunting here as elsewhere in the county are of the best. Close by the hotel there are about a hundred cottages and facilities for camping.

Glenbrook has no springs, but its beauty recommends it highly. Two mountain streams hold out assurance to the angler. It is reached via Calistoga and the stage.

Witter Medical Springs are at the head of a wooded canyon at an elevation of some 2,000 feet, overlooking Clear Lake, seven miles away. Here is a resort of first-class equipment including every modern convenience. The cures of the waters seem almost incredible to those who have not experienced the wonderful medicinal values of California's many founts of healing. Out-of-door sports are amply provided for and there are bowling alleys and dancing pavilions. Supplies come from the 1,400-acre ranch in which the hotel is situated and which is owned and operated by the company. A stage connects at Ukiah on the Northwestern Pacific.

California Fruit for Health

The products of the county are varied. It is famous for its shipments of Bartlett pears and the string-beans grown in its alluvial lakeshore soil have a notable flavor and give employment to two canneries. Luther Burbank pro-

California Lands for Wealth

nounced the soil and climatic conditions perfect for the growth of English walnuts, and apples find here congenial conditions. Prunes, peaches, and grapes are valuable crops, with grain, hay and alfalfa. Lake County wines have received high praise. The rich valley lands have no superior for vegetable farming. Stock-raising is importantly successful, including sheep farming.

Prices vary from five to ten dollars for uncleared land to $400 and $500 for orchards and farms under cultivation. There is plenty of good land available for from fifty to a hundred dollars an acre. In many cases hill lands show soil of from three to nine feet deep, capable of growing grain of superior quality and fair yield.

There are five thriving towns: Lakeport, with a growing population of 1,200, is the county seat, and only town on Clear Lake, situated on the west shore at the widest part of the lake. Upper Lake, a prosperous town, a mile from the northern end of Clear Lake, is at the business junction of two rich valleys. Kelseyville in the heart of Big Valley, the famous pear belt; Lower Lake center of a large agricultural and stock-raising district. Middletown in Loconomu Valley on the stage road to many resorts is midway between Calistoga and Lower Lake. With these are newspapers, telephones, district and high schools, public libraries, fraternal and social organizations and churches of many denominations.

The county has mineral deposits of considerable value. In 1907 $51,000 of quicksilver was produced from its mines. There are deposits of copper, mica, feldspar, limestone, sulphur, soda, asbestos, jasper, and sandstone. Natural gas is being utilized at Kelseyville. The exportation of mineral water last year was over 100,000 gallons. Half a dozen sawmills, three flour mills, canneries, creameries, ice factories and an electric lighting plant represent manufacture so far.

A big development is imminent. Aside from the agricultural opportunities, the beauty of the land will soon be known to many who are already building and planning homes. Here are many opportunities for the man of little or large means, a land of milk and honey, a place of health and beauty, inviting alike homeseeker, invalid, capitalist, tourist and sportsman.

California Lands for Wealth

In a Mendocino forest

MENDOCINO County, the fifth and last of the group comprising the North Bay region, lies between Lake County and the sea, with Sonoma County for its southern border and Humboldt County at the north. It has 100 miles of coast line and contains 3,780 square miles or 2,419,200 acres. It is a mountainous country, a land of forests, of mountain peaks, deep canyons, swift rivers, fertile valleys and mountain meadows. There are two large valley systems; one along the Russian River, the other on the headwaters of Eel River. On Russian River are the Sanel, Ukiah, Potter and Redwood Valleys of one to eleven thousand acres, each with several smaller ones; on Eel River, Round Valley with 25,000; Long Valley with 7,000; Little Lake with 12,000 acres besides many minor vales. There are numerous coves, flats and slopes on the coastwise grade, each with their family or small community, besides Anderson Valley with about 7,000 acres. A narrow belt of rich land extends along the coast from Westport to the southern boundary, widening out at Ten Mile and Point Arena. The natural openings and clearings in the redwood forests have been utilized by thrifty folk.

From north to south, from ten to thirty miles wide, runs the famous redwood belt, about 600,000 acres of virgin timber, redwood, fir and tan oak, placing Mendocino high up among the wealthiest counties of the State. Numerous sawmills along the coast put out each year from ten to thirty million feet of lumber each and a fleet of between thirty and forty steamers makes monthly calls at coast ports. Aside from the redwood belt there are some 320,000 acres of

California Fruit for Health

The chicken auxiliary to a Mendocino ranch — Apples on the Paulheim ranch near Ukiah at 2,500 feet altitude—Hops near Ukiah

California Lands for Wealth

timbered lands. In 1908 the cut of the coast was about 150,000,000 feet, 5,000,000 ties being also shipped to San Francisco.

The agricultural features of the county demonstrate themselves in the valleys, the soil of which is a rich, vegetable mould and very productive. Stock-raising finds conditions admirable. The valleys and uplands produce wild clover and other grasses, while alfalfa and timothy grow successfully, especially on the river bottoms. There are some million acres of land available for grazing. Last year 100,000 pounds of wool came from Mendocino. Sheep are profitable and the Angora goat has been found a good investment. The sheep shearing comes twice a year and Mendocino wool brings the top price, which at a recent wool sale in Ukiah was 22 cents a pound. Hogs and cattle are raised in large numbers and dairying is one of the leading interests. An immediate market is at hand for the lumber mills and camps. There are several modern creameries. The abundant rainfall, 33.50 inches annually, insures ample pasturage.

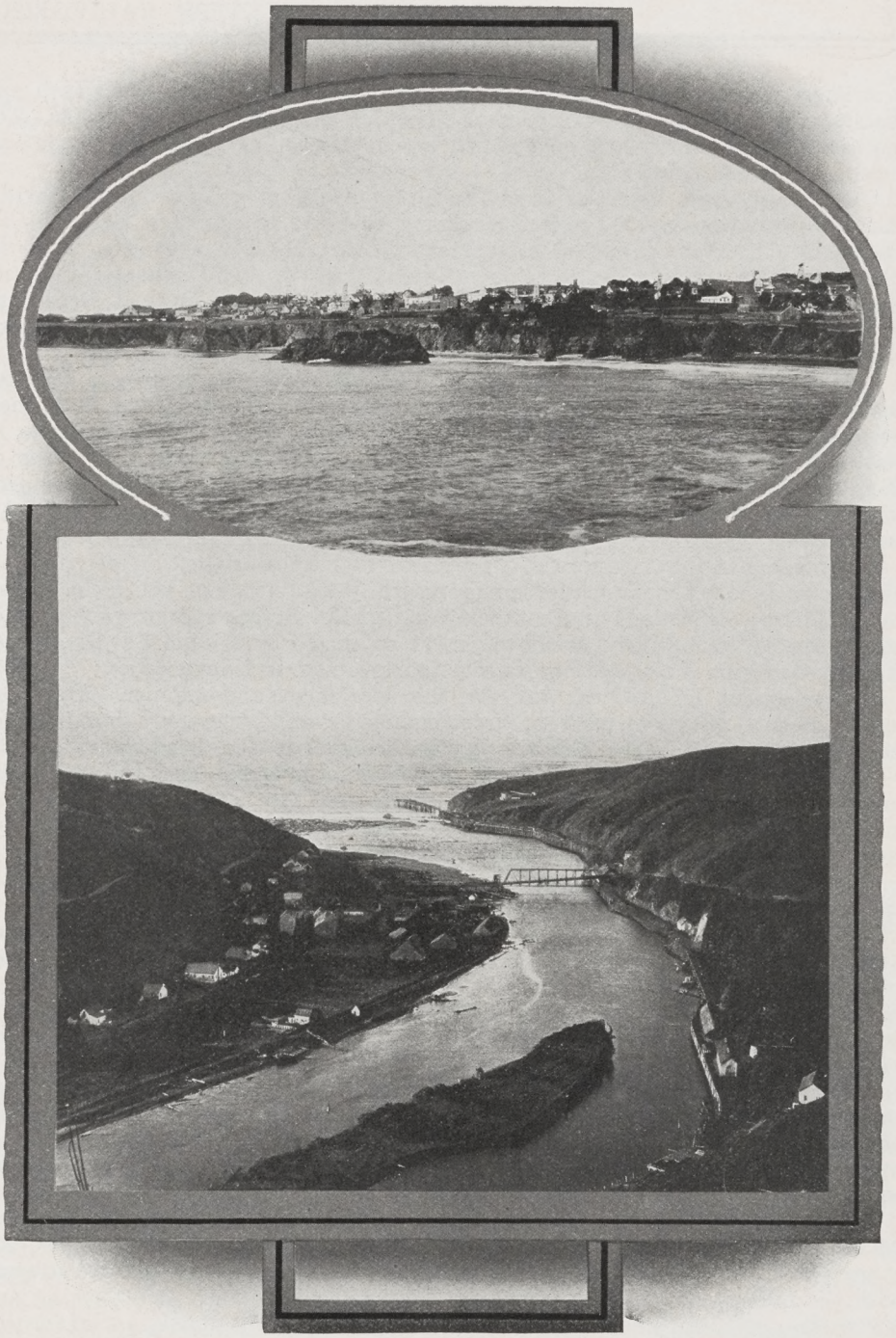
The products are generally distributed as follows: In Ukiah, Sanel, Anderson and adjacent valleys, hops, prunes, pears, grapes with general fruit, farm produce and much poultry. In Little Lake, grain, fruit, dairying and many potatoes; in Round and Long valleys general produce and stock; along the coast, apples, hay and butter, extensive potato fields and all manner of forest products, including lumber and tan bark. Home demand at present more than equals the supply, while the world's markets are in close touch.

The climate is much the same as that of San Francisco, healthful and mild with no extremes. The coast line is always cool, though with little frost. Back of the first range from the sea is the warm belt where in summer the thermometer may range to 90 degrees or more until in the afternoons a coast wind filters through the funnels of the hills and makes life enjoyable. The mountains have a most delightful summer climate.

Crops never fail for lack of rainfall and springs are numberless, besides the swiftly flowing rivers and unfailing wells. Food is naturally plentiful and cheap. Hewers of wood and drawers of water would find small excuse for idleness in Mendocino. Mineral springs of soda, sulphur and magnesia are common. At Vichy Springs, Duncan's, Point Arena and Orr's are popular summer resorts with bathing facilities, while hundreds of bubbling fountains have a local fame.

The Northwestern Pacific Railroad runs to Sherwood, soon to extend to Eureka. At present an auto-line completes the route. From Ukiah and Sherwood radiate stage lines giving daily mail to the most remote postoffices. Stages connect Rancheria and Anderson Valleys with Cloverdale and with the stages from Cazadero, give daily communication between the southern portion of the county and San Francisco, while the stages from Sherwood to Laytonville and Humboldt County to Round Valley, connecting with the Fort Bragg railroad at Alpine, serve the northern half. There are over 4,000 miles of public wagon roads in Mendocino reaching every portion of the county. One road runs the length of the coast, another follows the Russian River past Ukiah to Eureka in Humboldt County. These are tied by six cross roads while two others lead to Porter and Round Valleys and three to Lake County. All are kept in fine repair and well bridged. Every few miles the coast line is marked by landings, shipping points for mills or outlets for farm products, tan bark or ties. Coasting steamers stop at the principal towns carrying passengers as well as freight. There is naturally a big fleet of lumber schooners.

California Fruit for Health



Mendocino City from the sea—At the mouth of the Navarro River close by the virgin redwood belt

California Lands for Wealth

There are 124 schools in the county besides fine high schools at Ukiah and district high schools at Point Arena, Fort Bragg, Willits and Covelo. The motto of Mendocino school boards is "a school wherever fifteen children can reach a common point."

Mendocino gets its name from the Count de Mendoza, patron of Cabrillo, the navigator, who in 1543 named a mighty headland of the coast Cape Mendocino and laid a Spanish claim to Northern California. For centuries, until the pioneers of '49 arrived, Mendocino remained unknown, rugged, threatening with dark Indian haunted forests. In 1851 the first sawmill was built at Mendocino City, and with the ring of the axe and the hammer and wedge Mendocino slowly started to development.

It must have been with feelings of awe that these first woodmen attacked the massive trunks of Mendocino's primeval forests. Of their age they knew nor cared not that it exceeded all histories, but the height of these pillars of Nature's temples, two to three hundred feet of fluted column, the girths of them ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen and more in diameter, must have produced some sentiment if not philosophy in the dullest woodchopper who ever wielded a keen axe.

Sonoma has the ancestors of its present day trees existent in petrifaction. Mendocino forests show a pedigree more useful if not more ancient in the largest coal field in California, lying between the two Eel Rivers and proven to be of good quantity and quality, as shown in the cut made by Middle Eel River near Hearst, disclosing a seam of lignite coal fourteen feet in thickness.

The county is an ideal one for the sportsman and camper. Deer are abundant and in season shot in great numbers, while there are hundreds of fine trout streams. The favorite section comprises the headwaters of the Navarro and tributaries, North Fork, Anderson, Rancheria and Indian Creeks in the neighborhood of Anderson Valley. From the hatchery at Ukiah two million fingerlings are annually turned into the streams to grow up bigger if not wiser trout and furnish excitement and sustenance for many a camping party.

The resources of the county are vast and varied, offering the finest of opportunities to the homeseeker, at less outlay than in better known regions. The horticultural possibilities are but partially developed and there are thousands of acres peculiarly adapted to raising fruits to a high degree of perfection, particularly apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, almonds, apricots, walnuts, figs, olives and all manner of berries. Many acres of land at a low price have been successfully set to vines with sure crops and a ready market in the wineries of Sonoma County.

Hop growing is an important industry and Mendocino hops help to brew the beer of the British epicure. This crop employs a large number of people at harvest time in the fields about Ukiah, Hopland and Round Valley. A million and a half pounds of hops have been shipped from the county in one season.

Potatoes have proven most profitable. Near Willits thirteen acres yielded $4,100 of the tubers. Potatoes are often grown in forest clearings. The soil everywhere is rich with the decayed vegetation of centuries as a surface stratum with the highest powers of fertilization. Despite the extra cost of sowing and harvesting, steep hillsides are plowed for cereals in many places, an interesting testimony to the soil.

California Fruit for Health

Land in the valleys costs from $30 to $75 per acre, with the exception of

California Lands for Wealth

choice hop land and alfalfa land, which is more expensive. Hilly land costs from $5 to $15 the acre. Crops of wheat, oats and barley are certain and abundant, over a million bushels being produced at harvest time.

Ukiah Valley, second in size and first in wealth, lies southeast of the central portion of the county. Nine miles long and from two to three wide, it holds 10,000 acres of tillable soil. Here are 5,000 people, healthy, wealthy and wise in the climate and productiveness of their homeplace. The climate is temperate with a range of from 30° to 90° winter and summer. Its soil varies from sandy loam along the river bottom to clay loam, and along several mountain streams are large bodies of black gravel, excellent for fruit. Irrigation is unnecessary save for table vegetables. Cereals, fruits, berries, garden truck and grapes all grow luxuriantly. Originally hay and grain held a principal monopoly, but now hops are the biggest, most valuable crop. About 1,000 acres are now set to hops with an output of 8,000 bales (1,500,000 pounds) annually. Fruit culture is pressing hops in importance, with the French prune, Bartlett pear and apple in the lead. Chickens are being experimented with outside of domestic interests. Every farm is a storehouse to itself with fruits, vegetables and stock, and many of them are connected with sheep ranges in the hills, where also hogs and cattle are raised in large numbers. The valley has land to keep 2,000 cows upon the fine alfalfa crops on the river bottoms, and dairying is well suited to the valley. There is a creamery in Ukiah.

Ukiah is an up-to-date city, the county seat of Mendocino, with a population of 3,500. There are three banks, three weekly newspapers, a fine water supply and sewerage system, a civic electric light plant, a fine grammar school, high school and primary school. The streets are well kept, shaded with trees and bordered with lawns. In the city plaza stands a fine court house. Churches and fraternal organizations are well represented. The trade center of a large tributary country, it is an important shipping point. There are a flour mill, three planing mills, a tannery and a cannery.

Potter Valley lies northeast of Ukiah between two mountain ranges at an elevation of 1,100 feet. There are 7,500 acres of grain and orchards. It is sixteen miles from Ukiah with a daily stage service. Alfalfa flourishes in the river bottoms, and corn achieves mammoth dimensions. Some hops are raised and in the surrounding mountains the grazing lands are utilized for sheep, cattle and hogs.

Anderson Valley, twenty miles southeast of Ukiah, half way to the coast, is about the same size as Potter. With the Yorkville section ten miles south, its principal industry is wool growing, the output being particularly good. The soil is a rich loam leading to a lighter clay on the hills. There is an abundance of water in springs and streams. Here, as everywhere, fruit culture is establishing itself on a firm basis as the soil shows itself generous. Prunes and apples are the most favored. On the valley slopes near Philo, Christine and Wendling, settlements along the Navarro River, are tens of thousands of acres of fine redwood, untouched by the axe. Wendling is a flourishing little town where a large sawmill gives constant employment to many. It is on the railroad which starts at Albion on the coast and is projected to Healdsburg and Sonoma County on the main line of the Northwestern Pacific.

California Fruit for Health

Little Lake Valley, in the center of the county, has a total area of 15,000 acres, of which half are tillable. The confluence of mountain streams forms a small lake at its northern end. This, giving the name to the valley, in the sum-

California Lands for Wealth

mer dries up, affording fine cattle feed. The valley was settled early in the "fifties" by cattle owners. Grain is the biggest crop, with fruit trees gradually finding a home in the rich loam. Dairying is carried on, creameries having been established, and in the mountains stock-raising and wool-growing. Hogs fatten on the acorns in the hills and the poultry business is prosperous. The streams adjacent to the valley are alive with trout and in winter ducks and quail make limit bags a certain reward. Deer are plentiful.

Centerville and Pomo, the latter with a flour mill, the former with a fine school, are the valley towns. Willits is the lumbering center. There are in all four schools in the valley.

The coast section is entirely mountainous with deep canyons clothed with dense redwood forests and through which the rivers find the ocean. Sometimes the rivers, oftener private logging railroads, convey the logs to the lumber mills built on some small bay at the mouth of a river. Ten of these large mills are now in operation. Along the coast runs a strip of land from a half to three miles wide, bare of timber and so fortunate in soil that here are many of the finest farms in the county. The climate is invigorating, cooler in summer and warmer in the winter than the valleys. The chief products are hay, grain, potatoes, vegetables and dairying products, while on the hillsides sheltered from the coast winds, are some of the finest fruit lands in the State.

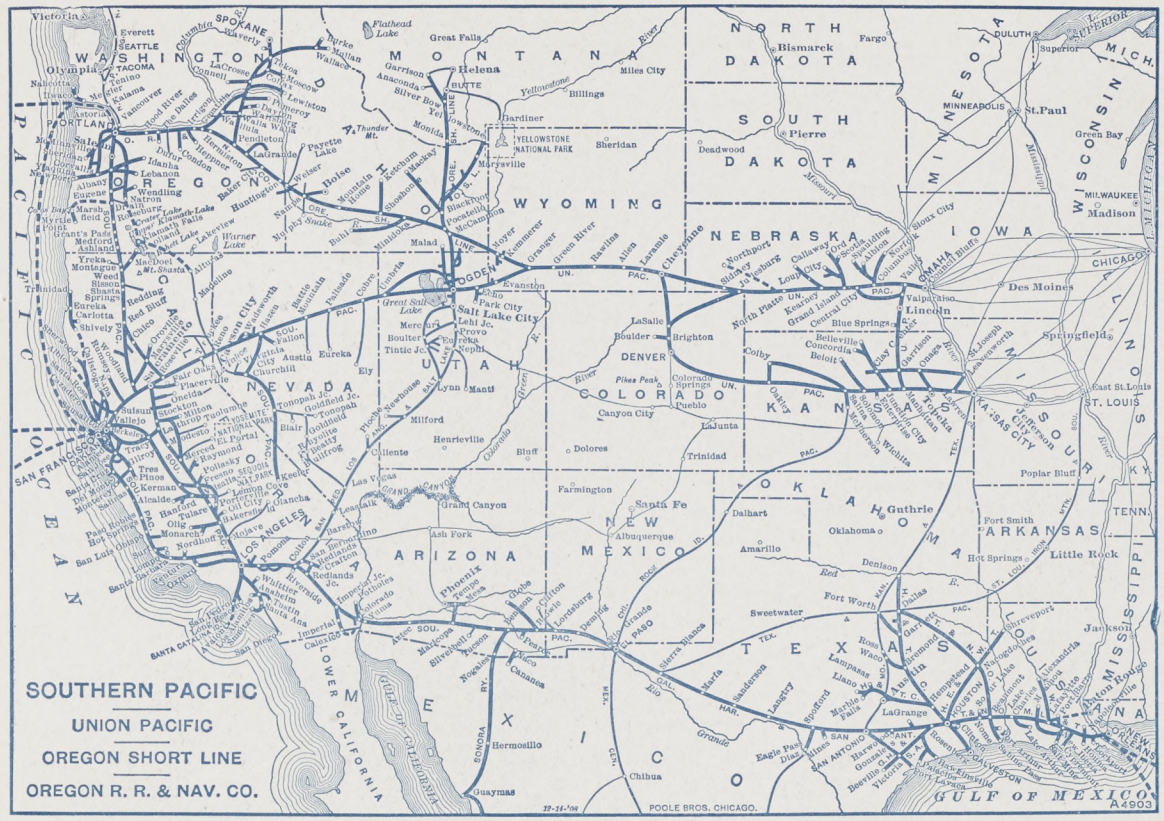
The southern portion of Mendocino County centers around Point Arena, which is a town full of business and enterprise, the hub of a great dairying section, located on a flat about three-quarters of a mile from the ocean. Here is land at the edge of the redwood belt, covered with rich feed. A creamery supplies butter of State reputation. All round the southern coast are similar enterprises, at Gualala, Fish Rock, Manchester, Miller, Greenwood and Navarro.

The metropolis of the coast between Humboldt and San Francisco is Fort Bragg, midway on Mendocino's shore line. The increasing population is now 2,000. Stages leave and arrive twice daily and the steamer trip from San Francisco is about thirty-six hours. The Northwestern Pacific connects at Sherwood with a stage to Alpine, where a train connects with Fort Bragg. East of the town, where the hills have been "logged off," stock raisers have cleared the ground and planted it to clover and grasses affording excellent pasturage. The farming coast strip produces wonders in the way of garden vegetables here, and dairying is very successful. The big mill and the yards of the Union Lumber Company are located here, with a logging railroad extending seventeen miles up the Vojo River. The mill gives employment to 450 men and 120 more are at work in the tie and post camps with a capacity of 200,000 feet per 24-hour day. There are other large mills at Elk, Albion, Mendocino and Caspar.

Mendocino should not be dismissed without a word about its apple belt. The codlin moth cannot exist in the ocean face of the first range of hills, so that the county has an apple belt one hundred and fifty miles long and from two to four miles wide, where the fruit reaches perfection. Mendocino apples always fetch the highest price, its fruit land is valued at from one-third to one-tenth the price of better known localities. Shipping facilities are equal, markets plentiful, a combination of unusual interest and opportunity.

California Fruit for Health

Fuller particulars of any section of the North Bay Counties will be gladly furnished upon application to the Rev. Robert Newton Lynch of Petaluma, Secretary of the North Bay Counties Association.



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